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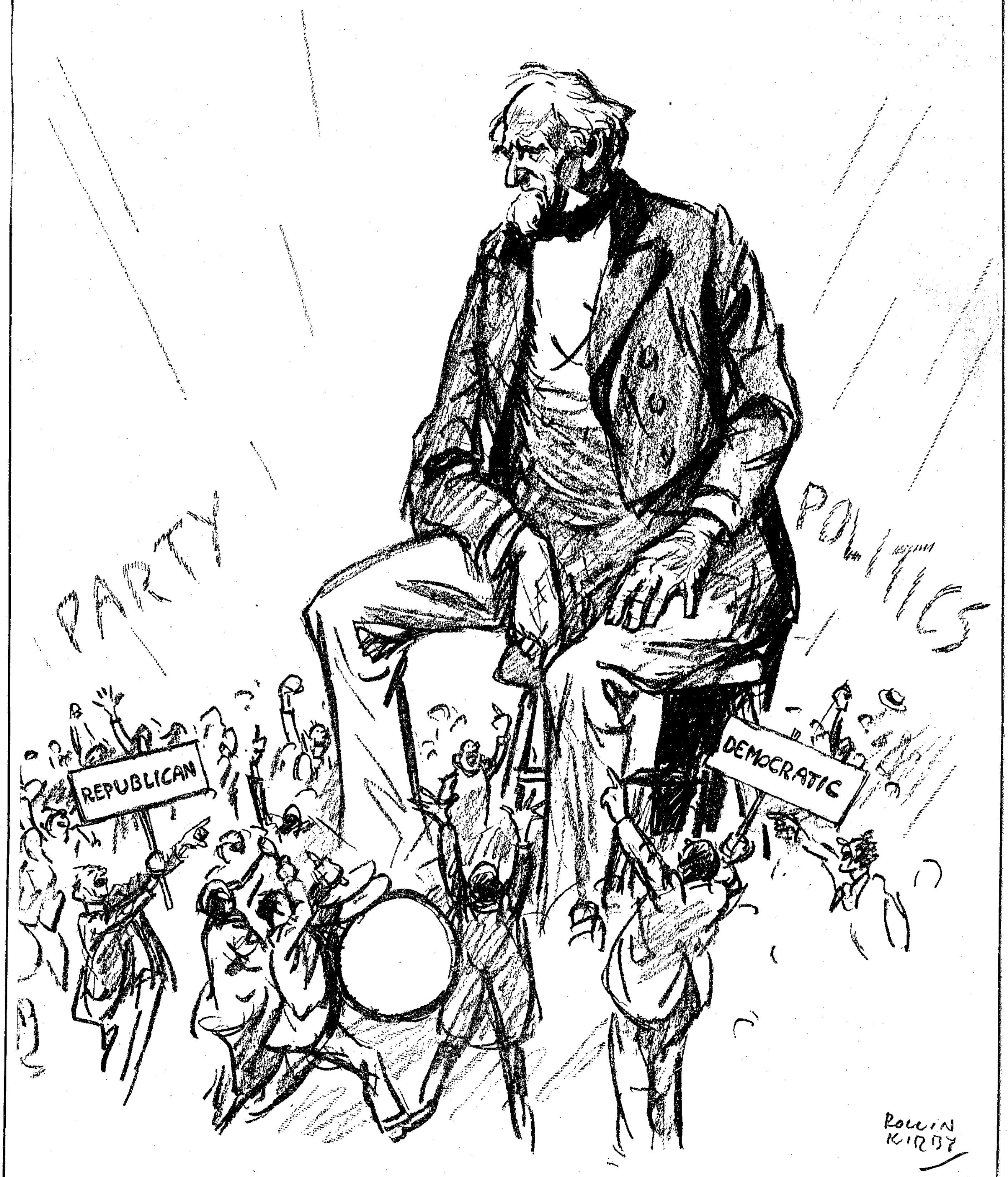


THE ONE WHO PAYS

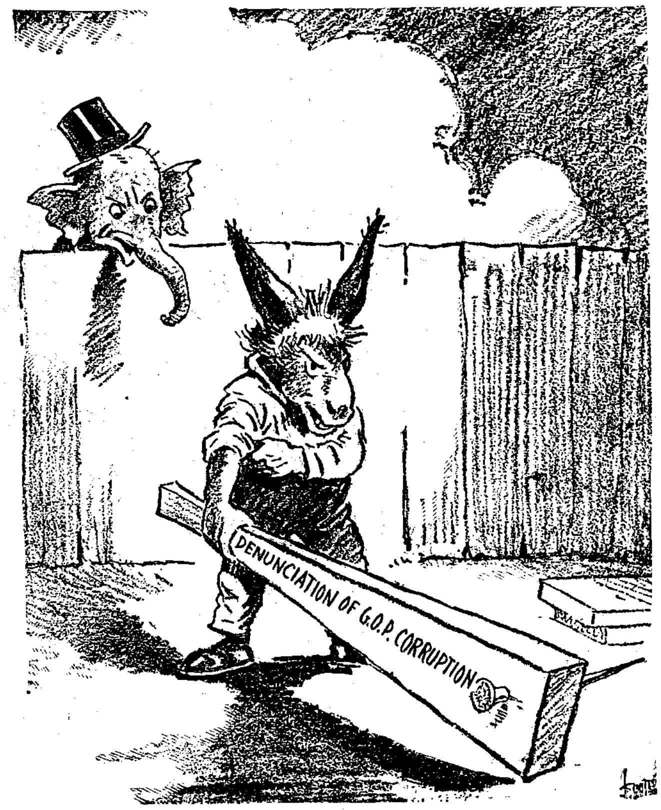
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE DEMOCRACY STATES ITS CASE

A CERTAIN FAMILY RESEMBLANCE between the platforms of the two great political parties now definitely started on their quadrennial struggle for national supremacy is discerned by some observant writers. A radical editor in Chicago says "the Democratic platform adopted in New York is but another version of the one adopted in Cleveland," while a New York financial daily avers that the tone of the Democratic offering "differs little from that of its political opponent." Both platforms this year, continues the latter, "contain the usual amount of evasiveness, and a majority of the planks in the Democratic as well as the Republican are clear-cut examples of trimming and compromise." It is agreed by papers like the Philadelphia *Record* and New York *Journal of Commerce* that the candidates and records are much more important than the platforms. "So far as party platforms are actually pronouncements of political faith and purpose," writes John W. Owens in the Baltimore *Sun*, "the choice presented to the people by the two old parties this year is a choice between conservatism which says that everything of importance is all right as it is, and a conservatism which says a few changes are necessary." The Democratic platform committee, thinks the Manchester *Union* (Rep.), must have desired "to produce something that will be considered as falling between the Cleveland platform and that advocated by La Follette."



ONE PLANK HE SELECTED WITHOUT A MOMENT'S HESITATION

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Republican editors are free to condemn the Democratic platform as a whole, but Democratic editors differ about the stand the party should take on various issues, and we do not find in the Democratic press any corresponding defense of the entire Democratic platform from A to Z. The Democratic platform-makers, according to the press correspondents at the Convention, were more concerned with party harmony than with pleasing individual Democrats or individual Democratic newspapers. So while Democratic editors in general accept the Democratic platform as a vast improvement over the Republican platform—"like a tonic" after the Republican performance, says one—they are unable to mark it 100 per cent. perfect. Furthermore, many newspaper writers without respect to party lines have been saying of late that all party platforms, including the one drawn up at Cleveland and the one adopted at New York, are too long-drawn-out, too evasive and too equivocal. The Toledo *Blade*, for instance, suggests that "one of the ways by which the party system can recover public respect is by reforming the present practise and process of platform-making." The Democratic Boston *Post* calls the Democratic platform "just about 50 per cent. honest," but it considers that a relatively high percentage for a party platform. Aside from the planks on the League and the Klan which aroused the greatest controversy and are discust on other pages, the New York *Times* (Dem.) finds in the main body of the platform "the usual mixture of good and bad," with "the customary array of planks so small that they might be called splinters making a bid for this or the other vote." This Democratic paper sees its party platform "in keen competition with the Republican to see which can first reach oblivion."

But this very combination of strong and weak points, this avoidance of the definite taking of sides on so many issues, is, according to George F. Authier of the New York *World*, "a logical outcome of a situation more dramatic than ever confronted a party organization before." The *World* writer's further explanation may perhaps be better understood after a glance at the platform summary appearing on a succeeding page. The platform, we are told, reflects the diversity of elements in the composition of the party and the lack of dominating leadership. First of all, the committee decided to play safe on the dangerous Klan and League issues and were finally upheld by the convention. The other planks prepared by the Resolutions Committee were accepted without challenge from the floor. It had been expected, we read in *The World*, that there would be a positive stand on the liquor question. "Modification of the Volstead Law as a means of controlling the liquor traffic and of ending the scandals incident to the Government's confessed inability to enforce the dry act, had been expected in some form or other," but "the platform committee was confronted with a wet element on one side and a dry element on the other. Fear of a dry West nullified the positive attitude of a liberal East, and the result is practically nothing." The declaration in favor of States Rights may be left to the interpretation of the voter who may consider it either a mere generalization or a pronouncement in favor of State rather than national enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. On agriculture and the railroads the platform makes an appeal for Western votes, but fails to meet the demands of the Farmer-Labor radicals, we are told. There is "a determined ring" to the arraignment of the Republicans and the platform "speaks in no uncertain tones" on the subjects of tariff and taxes. The note of equivocation appears in the water-power plank, which ignores the Progressive demand for the development of a super-water-power system. In short, concludes this writer, this is "a middle of the road platform, liberal in spots, conservative at times, frequently equivocal or evasive," and "longer than it

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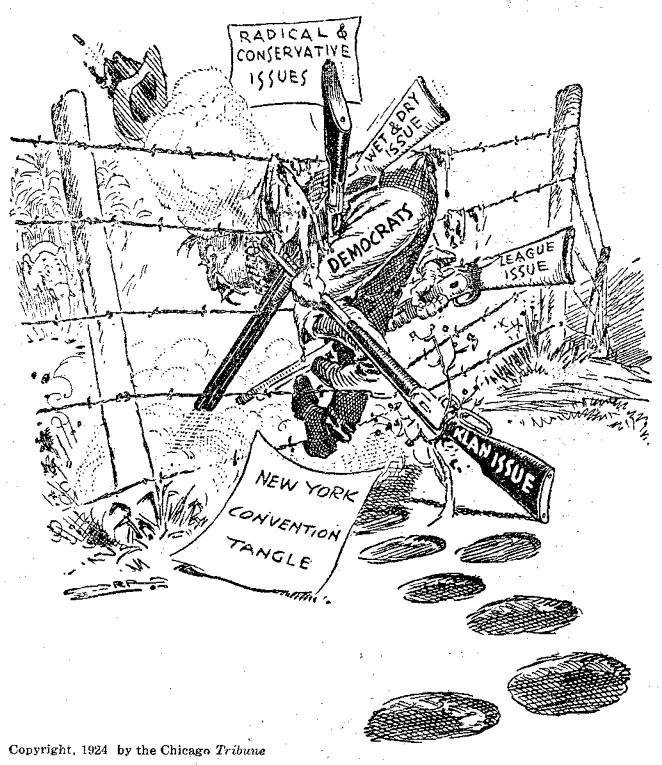
might have been had the platform-makers been able to deal frankly with all the subjects mentioned."

This very mild praise is echoed in the editorial columns of the Democratic New York *Times*, Boston *Post*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, and Philadelphia *Record*. But other Democratic editors emphasize their belief that their platform is a decided improvement on that of the Republicans. On the whole, declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, it is "more specific, straightforward and progressive" The strong progressive note sounded by the platform is also praised by the Boston *Globe*, Pittsburgh *Post*, Raleigh *News and Observer*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*. "As an entity and in a majority of the more important planks," says the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "it represents a clear-cut challenge to the program of ultra-conservatism adopted by the Republicans at Cleveland." The denunciation of "the sins and failures of the Republican party" meets with the general approval of the Democratic press. "The criticism of the disposition of the party in power to denounce the exposure of crimes, rather than the crooks and criminals, will," in the opinion of the New York *Evening World*, "strike a popular note." While the corruption plank "is rather long," the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* does not believe that it overstates the developments at Washington. And when the platform says "a vote for Coolidge is a vote for chaos" it simply "suggests the confusion and futility of bestowing leadership upon Calvin Coolidge, a President who has suffered the most signal failure in the history of that office." This paper thinks that by the liquor plank of its platform "the Democrats range themselves definitely on the side of Prohibition." On the other hand, the New York *Evening World* thinks that the States-Rights plank "has an important bearing on the present Prohibition law and accords with Governor Smith's stand for more State latitude in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment." The platform plank favoring the meeting of a new Congress soon after election is hailed with delight by *The Evening World* and also by the Boston *Globe*. The best plank in the platform, in the opinion of the Louisville *Times*, is the one dealing with the agricultural problem, for while "the Republicans generalized, the Democrats point out ways and means of improving a distressful condition." But the Boston *Post* does not think that "the quasi-endorsement of the McNary-Haugen bill will appeal to the farmers, since the Democrats with the aid of the Republican insurgents could have put the bill through at the last session of Congress." But "the worst piece of insincerity in the whole platform," in the opinion of the Boston paper, was the action on the child-labor amendment, the platform-makers throwing out a recommendation for its ratification "lest it offend the Democratic employers of child labor in the South." The appeal for increasing postal salaries is characterized by the New York *Times* as a bid for votes, while there is similarly, for the veterans of war, "a sly hint that the Democrats are their friends, not the Republicans." *The Times* does not like the Democratic Philippine plank, which "might have been written by Manuel Quezon, for it affirms the success of the Filipino people in maintaining a stable government and declares it to be our duty to grant them independence forthwith." The Democratic platform-makers do not seem to *The Times* "to have made a conscientious study of political and economic conditions in the islands since the Jones law went into operation, and they are not giving sober thought to the destiny of the Filipinos."

Of course, observes the Springfield *Republican*, no one can complain of the intention in the platform to make Republican corruption the supreme issue. But while the Democrats make the most of that issue, it seems to this independent newspaper that from beginning to end the platform is inspired "by the unashamed lust of the Democratic politicians for office." Points raised by several independent papers are touched on as follows by *The Republican:*

"One can read, 'We want to win the election,' between the lines of paragraph after paragraph, in addition to that one consigning the League to the heaven of unpolitical and non-partizan determination in an indeterminate future. It is the most conservative Democratic platform, perhaps, in a generation. The labor plank says nothing about injunctions in strikes, which used to be one of Mr. Bryan's leading issues. A merchant marine privately owned is not to be obstructed by government shipping. Muscle Shoals is to be put to work to make fertilizers, but nothing is said about government ownership or operation. The coal industry is to be 'regulated,' but there is silence as to the nationalization of the mines.

"The Federal transportation act must be revised, but the platform does not say how, beyond the repeal of the clause taking from the States the right independently to fix intra-State railroad rates—and in that particular the party takes a reactionary and wrong position. The Railroad Labor Board is criticized, but nothing in its place is suggested. Freight rates should be readjusted, but who is to do it—Congress or the Interstate Commerce Commission?



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THE ELEPHANT HUNTER

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"The Mellon bill is denounced, but it is stated that 'all taxes' including, of course, the surtaxes, 'are unnecessarily high.' If the surtaxes are still unnecessarily high, Mr. Mellon is vindicated in large measure.

"As for agricultural distress, there is nothing significant except a demand for a lower tariff. The hint of an export marketing corporation can hardly be construed as an indorsement of the McNary-Haugen bill, which Democratic Congressmen helped to kill. The attack on the Republican Administration for deflating credit and currency is rather astonishing in view of the fact that deflation began when the Treasury was administered by Democrats and a Democrat was at the head of the Federal Reserve Board.

"The demand for the 'immediate' independence of the Philippines is perfectly safe, for that issue is on a time schedule now that the present Republican Administration has committed itself before Congressional committees to independence in twenty years.

"Mr. Bryan's authorship of the plank on a war referendum is apparent, yet even that declaration has been 'weaseled.' For the referendum on war, 'except in case of actual or threatened attack,' is conditioned on the negotiation of a 'joint agreement with all nations.' That is to say, all nations must agree to have a referendum on war before the United States could have one. If that is not what Mr. Bryan means, then some one has been playing pranks with his war referendum in the drafting process."

The Wall Street Journal and the New York *Journal of Commerce* flatly condemn the plank calling for revision of the transportation act. The taxation plank is roundly denounced by the independent Baltimore *Sun* and New Haven *Register*, and by *Financial America* (New York), which says that "the difference between the Chief Executive and the Democratic party is that the former has been consistent for an equitable distribution of taxation, while the latter is out to strangle capital." This plank is described by the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) as "the offspring of political hokum or intellectual ineptitude":

> "The system of taxation which the platform champions is not only an economic fantasy but it is a direct departure from that advocated by past Democratic Administrations including that of Mr. Wilson. The progressive income tax, with its surtaxes and formerly its excess profits tax, is of course, a tax on wealth, as the platform declares, but it is more than that, it is a tax on capital which is essential to the prosperity of the nation in all of its undertakings. The tax policy endorsed by the Democratic party in Congress and now affirmed by the convention is a penalty exacted from thrift and industry, a distinctly socialistic policy where it is not communistic, and all times undemocratic. The party stands upon much firmer ground when it condemns the tariff for protection and denounces it as the principal barrier in the way of agricultural prosperity."

When we turn to the Republican press we find little left of the Democratic platform by the time the editors are through tearing it to pieces. The New York *Sun* calls it "a failure"; the Springfield *Union* dismisses it as "a maze of inconsistencies"; the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* finds nothing constructive in it; the collection of planks seems to the Boston *Herald* to contain "a good deal of bad timber." The platform is described by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* as "a curious mixture of rash assertion, timid compromises, perfunctory reassertions of historic beliefs and veiled bids for radical support." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), a Coolidge supporter, looks upon the Democratic platform as "tinctured with radicalism and hand-colored by the demagog," and demanding "a futher disturbance of the economic life of the nation rather than action that would mean industrial confidence and a continuing prosperity. The business, economic and industrial unsoundness is a marked characteristic."

On the proposition that "a vote for Coolidge is a vote for chaos," the Republicans will gladly welcome a political battle, in the opinion of the Indianapolis *Star* (Rep.). "To hold up the Democratic administration as a model of purity and the Republican administration as corrupt throughout is sheer effrontery," in the opinion of the Portland *Oregonian*. The people of the United States, thinks the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), a Coolidge paper, "would prefer something more constructive than the terrific tongue-lashing of Republicanism" to which so much of the Republican platform is devoted. When the Albany *Journal* examines the Democratic platform it finds the tariff to be the paramount issue, and it characterizes each of the Democratic assertions about the effects of the Republican tariff as "a lie." "An unmistakable flavor" of Bryanism is found in the platform by the New York *Herald Tribune*. It notices this in "the planks damning the Republican party," in the Philippine plank, in the referendums on war and peace. On "the one tangible question of social progress now before the world, child labor," we read, "the Democratic party says not a word"—

> "It boasts fatuously of its weak support in Congress for the child-labor amendment. It refuses to say a word in aid of the critical step remaining, the ratification of that amendment by the legislatures of the States. What word can be used to describe a party that thus wastes its eloquence on vague panaceas and meantime refuses to lift a finger to end child labor in the cotton-fields of the South and beet-sugar fields of the West? Progressive? Liberal? The words are grotesque—misdescriptions. Judged by its platform the Democratic party is a medley of vicious reaction, of common-sense progress and silver-tongued fantasies—with Bryanism in the lead."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM—

Says "a vote for Coolidge is a vote for chaos," that the Government is "tainted by corruption," and "the Republican party has proved its inability to govern even itself."

Pledges the Democratic party "to drive from public places all who make barter of our national honor, its resources, or the administration of its laws; to punish those guilty of these offenses."

Declares "there is no substitute for the League of Nations," but calls for a nation-wide popular referendum on entering the League, and pledges party to obey an affirmative mandate.

Denounces the Republican Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act.

Denounces "the Mellon tax plan as a device to relieve multi-millionaires at the expense of other taxpayers" and accepts "the issue of taxation tendered by President Coolidge."

Attributes farmers' troubles chiefly to Republican policies of isolation in international affairs, "a prohibitive tariff," and "high transportation rates"; promises to relieve the distress by international cooperation to restore the export market, by readjusting tariff and transportation rates, by developing inland waterways and water-powers, by encouraging cooperative marketing, by securing suitable credits, and thus "by reducing the margin between what the producer receives and the consumer pays out, securing an equality for agriculture."

Favors rewriting the Esch-Cummins Act to accomplish its original purposes; declares for readjusting railroad freight rates.

Calls for prompt action to operate Muscle Shoals.

Denounces Republican deflation policy.

Pledges party to active reclamation policy.

Promises "recovery of the Navy's oil reserves and all other parts of the public domain which have been fraudulently or illegally leased or otherwise wrongfully transferred to the control of private interests; vigorous prosecution of all public officials, private citizens and corporations that participated in these transactions; revision of the Water Power act, the General Leasing act and all other legislation relating to the public domain that may be essential to its conservation and honest and efficient use on behalf of the people of the country."

Pledges the Democratic party "to regulate by governmental agencies the anthracite coal industry and all other corporations controlling the necessaries of life, where public welfare has been subordinated to private interests."

Favors development of inland waterways and flood control.

Calls for legislation against fraudulent stock sales.

Denounces the indifference of the administration to the violations of law by trusts and monopolies, and pledges the Democratic party to vigorous enforcement of laws against monopolies.

Urges legislation authorizing construction and repair of public works in periods of acute unemployment.

Pledges the party to help States protect child life and women workers, and points out that "without the votes of Democratic members of Congress the Child Labor Amendment would not have been submitted for ratification."

Calls for enforcement of civil service rules and extension of civil service to Internal Revenue offices.

Declares "in favor of adequate salaries to provide decent living conditions to postal employees."

Favors meeting of Congress immediately after a biennial election, and allowing the people of the States to vote on constitutional amendments.

Favors "generous appropriations, honest management, and sympathetic care and assistance in the hospitalization, rehabilitation, and compensation of veterans of all wars."

Demands publicity for and limitation of campaign contributions.

Refers to Prohibition as follows: "The Republican Administration has failed to enforce the Prohibition Law, is guilty of trafficking in liquor permits and has become the protector of violators of this law. The Democratic party pledges itself to respect and enforce the Constitution and all laws."

Calls for the preservation of States rights and denounces Republican efforts toward nationalization.

Favors exclusion of Asiatic immigration.

Calls for immediate grant of Filipino independence.

Demands full territorial rights for Alaska.

Condemns the Lausanne Treaty.

Calls for drafting all resources in war time, for reduction of armaments, and for a referendum on war except in case of attack.

Reaffirms the party's devotion to freedom of press, speech and religion.

Calls for obedience to the processes of law, and deplores and condemns any effort "to arouse religious or racial dissension."

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THE KLAN ENTERS THE CAMPAIGN

FOR THE FIRST TIME in nearly two generations that bitterest and most dreaded of issues—the religious issue—reared its head at the Democratic Convention. For a time, reports Frank R. Kent, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "the whole atmosphere was charged with feeling, and rushing emotional tides threatened to sweep away the political buoys by which conventions are usually steered." No stronger evidence of the strength of the feeling could be shown, says this veteran political writer, than that three short words—Ku Klux Klan—in a single plank in the Democratic platform, for a time overshadowed both the candidate's and the party's fate at the polls in November.

"It was inevitable that the Ku Klux Klan should be the main issue at the Convention," points out the Democratic Macon *Telegraph*. "The Democratic party being the party of the South, and the Klan being the most engrossing problem the South has to face, it was inevitable that Klan forces should appear at Madison Square Garden." Nevertheless, declares the independent New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "no greater social misfortune has overtaken this country than the introduction of the religious question into the deliberations of a great political party."

At Cleveland, we are reminded by the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), "the Republican party successfully resisted the efforts of those who wished to commit the party to specific agitation of this issue." The Republican plank will be found at the bottom of this column. The last plank in the Democratic platform, which is also reproduced in the same "box," likewise refrained from mentioning the Ku Klux Klan. "And it is this failure to brand the Klan by name for what it is that has thrown the Democracy into confusion," remarks the independent Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The bitterness engendered, the prejudices aroused or stimulated, leave behind wreckage that will require years to clear away," thinks the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.).

RIVAL PLANKS ON THE KLAN ISSUE

From the Republican platform:

"The Republican party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guaranties of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained."

From the Democratic platform:

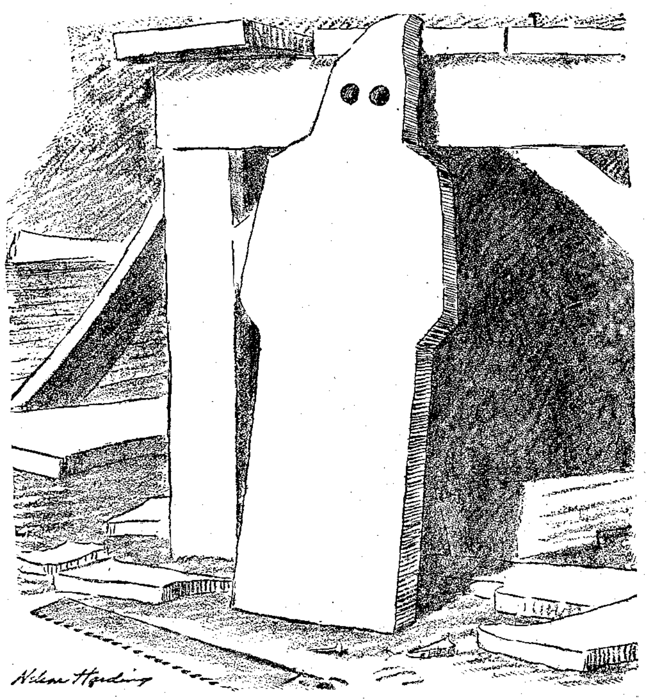
"The Democratic party reaffirms its adherence and devotion to those cardinal principles contained in the Constitution and the precepts upon which our Government is founded, that Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that the Church and the State shall be and remain separate, and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States. These principles we pledge ourselves ever to defend and maintain.

"We insist at all times upon obedience to the orderly processes of the law and deplore and condemn any effort to arouse religious or racial dissension."

What nearly half the Democratic convention wished to add to the above plank—it was defeated by less than five votes:

"We condemn political secret societies as opposed to the exercise of free government and contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

"We pledge the Democratic Party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan, or any organization, to interfere with the religious liberty of political freedom of any citizen, or to limit the civic rights of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, birthplace or racial origin."



PLATFORM CARPENTERS PRODUCE PLANK MENTIONING NO NAMES

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"In adopting a plank dealing vaguely with religious freedom, and omitting specific reference to the Klan, the Convention deliberately side-stept or straddled the question," maintains the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), on the other hand, says "it was not cowardly—it was merely prudent—for the Democratic party to refuse to permit the injection into its platform of a false issue."

"Everything considered, such action as has taken place at both the Republican and Democratic conventions may be better than open repudiation of the Klan," suggests *The American Tribune*, a Catholic organ, of Dubuque, Iowa. If the Klan had been openly repudiated in the platform, "it would have given the hooded order more publicity than it otherwise could hope to obtain," in the opinion of the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.). This was the gist of William J. Bryan's plea on the floor of the Convention. Said this delegate from Florida, in part:

> "The Catholic Church . . . does not need a great party to protect it from a million men. It is not necessary, and, my friends, the Ku Klux Klan does not deserve the advertisement that you give them.
>
> "The minority, the fourteen members of our committee, who could not join with us in a report that would leave out these three magic and mystic words, have raised the Ku Klux Klan to a higher altitude than the Ku Klux Klan themselves ever raised their fiery cross.
>
> "My friends, one objection that I have to making this issue the paramount issue of this campaign is that I am not willing to lift up the dying embers and start a prairie fire and carry the Klan into every Congressional district of the United States."

"Mr. Bryan was entirely correct in his opinion," agrees the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.). This is also the view of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), and of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which is of the belief that "the advertisement given the Klan at the Convention can scarcely fail to increase its prestige and prolong its existence." "The fight for the substitute plank," agrees the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, a consistently anti-Klan paper, "was politically ill-advised." From a purely pro-Klan source—*Colonel Mayfield's Weekly*, of Houston, Texas—we learn, in reply to a telegram, that—

> "The real source of the fight on the Klan in this country was brought out most forcibly in the Democratic National Convention, and it is plainly evident that the anti-Klan contingency of

the Democratic party will show up in the Coolidge column in November."

Turning to those who endorse the minority report, specifically denouncing the Klan, we find *The American Hebrew*, a New York weekly, declaring that "the Klan issue can not be dodged."

"Mr. Bryan," charges the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), "is either afraid of the Klan, in sympathy with it, or he was so eager to beat Senator Underwood that he was prepared to compromise a great principle to accomplish that end." In the opinion of the Democratic Louisville *Times:*

> "Immediately following the Republican Convention the Democrats had a strategic position, unbreakable from the outside, vulnerable only to dissension within. The advantage has practically been cast to the four winds."

"While the Democratic plank is not quite the pussyfooting of the Cleveland Convention, it falls short of denouncing the Klan in robust language," points out the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.). "The men and women who denounced the Klan voiced the sentiment of the American people," asserts the editor of *The Jewish Tribune* (New York), but, admits the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.), "expediency triumphed over courageous expression of opinion." As a result, caustically remarks the Republican Boston *Transcript*, "this plank is a marvel of evasion." "Rightly or wrongly, the country will accept the vote for the plank as a measure of Klan influence in the Convention," thinks the Republican Manchester *Union*. As for those who opposed mentioning the Klan by name, the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says: "They have won, but theirs is a hollow victory." Besides, avers the Springfield *Union*, "leaving the name out of the platform did not take it out of the Convention or out of the party."

"If you are against the Klan, for God's sake say so!" exclaimed former Secretary of State Colby, in a speech preceding Mr. Bryan's, and Mrs. Carroll Miller, a Pennsylvania delegate, begged the women present, if the men are afraid to face this issue, "not to flinch now. If we do, we leave our children a tarnished heritage." Perhaps the most enthusiastic outburst of cheering was occasioned, however, by Delegate Erwin, of Georgia, who said, in part:

> "To my mind the Ku Klux issue is the most vital one which the Democratic party has to determine. You have two courses you may follow. You can, by adopting the report of the majority, evade the issue, which would, in effect, give your approval to the activities of this organization. Follow this course, and you may prepare for an ignominous defeat at the polls in November. Meet the issue squarely, as the people of this country expect you to meet it, and a glorious victory will be yours."

History records that Mr. Erwin was overruled by some four votes. Just what effect this refusal openly to make the hooded organization an issue is variously interpreted. "By straddling the Klan issue, the Democratic party has written its own death-warrant," believes *The Wall Street Journal*, and W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the independent Seattle *Times*, believes this action of the Convention was "one of the grossest blunders, as it may be one of the most disastrous, in the history of American politics." "It will split the party in twain," believes the Omaha *Bee*, and in this the Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen* agrees.

On the other hand, the Democratic Philadelphia *Record* dismisses "as of no political importance" all this discussion of the Klan, and Samuel G. Blythe, an experienced political observer, writes in the Washington *Post:*

> "The Democratic party is a tenacious, resilient, long-lived organization, and those who anticipate its extinction because there was a raw and raucious fight over the Ku Klux Klan are misinformed. If party rows over the questions of party policy could kill the Democratic party, it would have been dead years ago.
>
> "There is a lot of life in the old girl yet."

THE LEAGUE AS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

DID THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION throw into the discard "the party's one big moral issue," as the independent Newark *Evening News* believes, when it committed itself to the idea of a non-partizan national referendum on joining the League of Nations? Or did it merely, as Mr. Hearst's New York *American* avers, refuse to tie the party's chances of success "to the stake of the League of Nations, to be offered a living sacrifice on the funeral pyre of Woodrow Wilson"? An examination of current editorial comment reveals a wide division of opinion on these questions. On the floor of the Convention itself, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, warned the delegates that if they voted the referendum plank in place of one frankly advocating American membership in the League, they would be "repudiating Woodrow Wilson" and "substituting in the Democratic party the leadership of Henry Cabot Lodge." But the vote was 351½ for Mr. Baker's plan to 742½ for the referendum plank.

The Republican party, in its platform adopted at Cleveland, reminds the voters that "this Government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the Covenant of the League"; and it makes clear what its attitude in the present campaign will be with the statement: "On this we stand." The Democratic party, in its platform adopted in New York, "renews its declaration of confidence in the League of Nations and the World Court of Justice as together constituting the supreme effort of the statesmanship and religious conviction of our time to organize the world for peace"; affirms that "there is no substitute for the League of Nations"; and urges that we take the question of joining the League out of party politics by submitting it to the American people "at a referendum election, advisory to the Government, to be held officially under act of Congress, free from all other questions and candidacies, after ample time for full consideration and discussion throughout the country."

"Hush-Darling" is the phrase applied to this plank by one Republican correspondent; and many Democratic editors resort to less gentle characterizations. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal* accuses the delegates of "throwing the League into the mire of a referendum" because they were "afraid to have the party stand forth for it in the open." And another Democratic paper in the same Kentucky city, the Louisville *Times*, which believes that the tide of public favor has been setting toward the League, thinks that the delegates missed an opportunity when they "virtually abandoned it." The plan, says the Democratic Boston *Post*, is "pure hypocrisy," and "really means that the present Democratic pary is through with the League as an issue." "It patently passes the buck," avers the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. On this issue, remarks the New York *World*, the Convention took "the easy path of expediency"; and the Buffalo *Courier* also regards the plank as an evasion.

But not all fault-finding, by any means, is the comment of the Democratic press on the party's League plank. Thus the Nashville *Tennessean* finds it satisfactory because "it does not recede one iota from the party's belief in the worth of the League as a means of establishing universal amity and understanding, and the idea of a referendum vote is apparently right in line with President Wilson's wish for a solemn referendum on this great question." This view is shared by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which thinks that "the people must be educated to believe in the League" and that in the meantime "the party that embraces it in its platform is headed for disaster." "The Democratic plank with respect to referring the League of Nations to the people is in effect a challenge to the Republican party's claim of a mandate against the League," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, because "the success of the Democratic party in the coming campaign would foreshadow beyond a reasonable doubt

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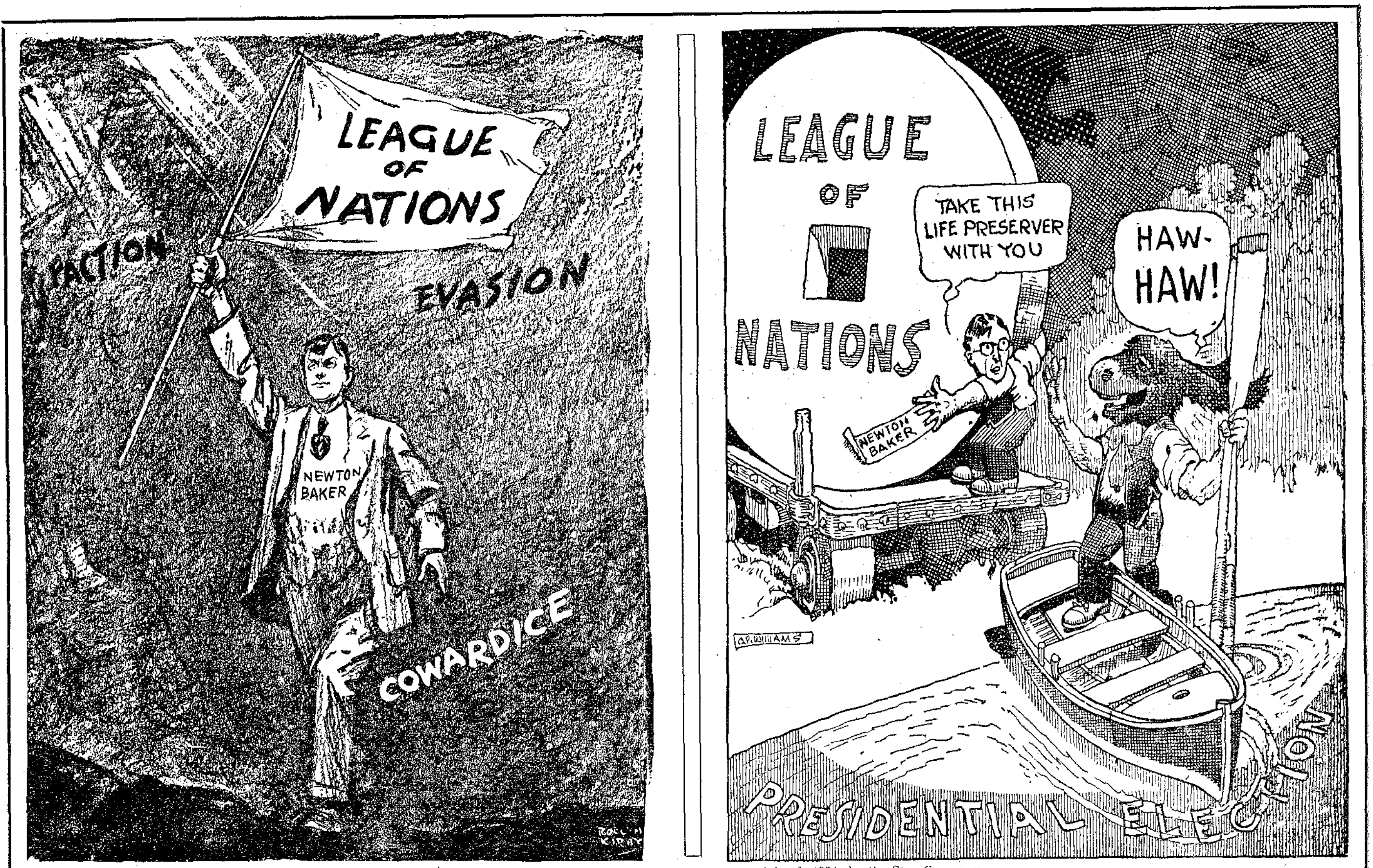

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THE DEFENDER OF THE FAITH
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

DECLINING A MILLSTONE
—Williams in the New York *American.*

TWO VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE AS AN ISSUE

the forthcoming approval of the League by popular ballot." And in the Philadelphia *Record* we read that "the Baker plank would have alienated at the outset those Republicans whose support in a national referendum may confidently be counted upon." Moreover, argues the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the referendum plank will win "the good-will of independents who favor the League" while it "will not drive off those who are against the League."

But is a referendum such as the Democratic platform proposes practicable? ask many commentators. "No one has explained how a referendum can be conducted under the Federal Constitution," remarks the Democratic Chicago *Journal*, which is convinced that "the right of Congress to appropriate money to finance such an election will be challenged in the courts." The cost to the Government of such a referendum, according to one Republican correspondent, has been estimated at $50,000,000. Moreover, "the plan is circuitous and involves long delay," objects the independent Kansas City *Star.* The Washington *Post* argues that such a referendum, if practicable, would establish "a most vicious precedent." And in the Providence *Journal* we read: "There is no Federal machinery for anything of the kind, to be sure, but the Bok organization or THE LITERARY DIGEST might kindly oblige."

Mr. Baker, pointing out to the Convention the difficulties of such a referendum, said, as quoted and summarized in the New York *World:*

> "'There have been two proposals made in regard to a possible referendum. One is that the Congress might request the Legislatures of forty-eight States to hold such a referendum.' In answer to this, he said that it would take at least two years to get the legislatures together, and that some of the States might not call their legislatures in response to the request. He predicted that Massachusetts would not as long as Mr. Lodge was alive.
>
> "The second way, he suggested, was to have the Census Bureau get the names of all the people in the United States and send them postal cards with returns attached to be sent back with the vote. This proposition he pronounced to be impractical."

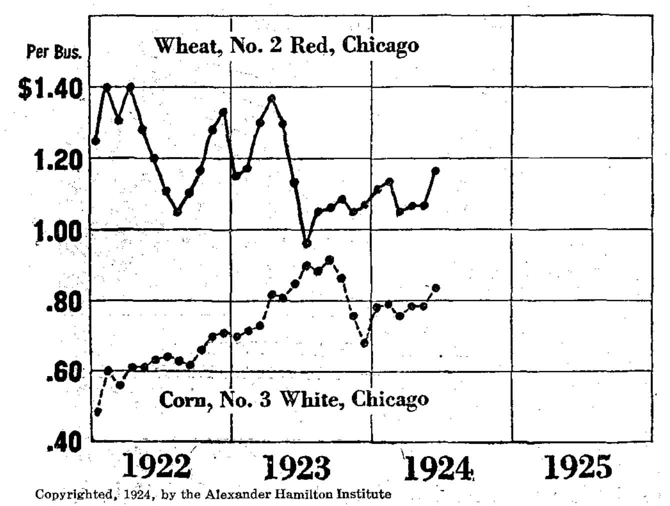
"No great issue can be taken out of politics," declares the independent Springfield *Republican*, which remarks further that "American political history can be searched in vain for another case of a great party deliberately releasing all independent supporters of its side of an issue from any moral obligation to march with it to battle."

Turning to the Republican press, we naturally find little praise for the referendum plank, which is generally regarded in the rival camp as nothing more than an evasion of the issue. "The party which sponsored the League mourns over the corpse, but is unwilling to undertake its revivification," remarks the Buffalo *Express;* and the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, another New York State Republican daily, declares that the Democratic League plank "betrays the cause for which Woodrow Wilson gave his life." "On the international issue," jeers the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), "the Convention turned tail and ran." "The Democrats had their referendum on the League in 1920," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "and it resulted in a majority of more than seven millions against their proposition." "What the Democratic party is offering now is the very proposition that Senator Lodge offered and Democratic Senators supporting Wilson rejected in 1919," avers the Springfield *Union* (Rep.). Of this Democratic plank the Manchester *Union* (Rep.) remarks: "Pro-Leaguers and anti-Leaguers alike find it without sincerity or value."

But in Wisconsin the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) praises the political sagacity of the Democratic Convention "in entombing the League of Nations"; and another Republican paper, the Minneapolis *Journal*, agrees that: "There was political wisdom in the resolve to withdraw from a purely partizan advocacy of entrance into the League. For if the United States ever joins the League, it will be when the question has ceased to be political and partizan."

A "RAIN-CHECK" FOR LA FOLLETTE

THE WEATHER GODS have perhaps been playing an important rôle in politics, many newspapers remark, for rain has damaged the wheat crop, thereby lifting the price of wheat, and, by the same token, giving wheat-growers a reasonable hope of prosperity. So the editorialists and especially the paragraphers point out that conceivably this will mean a setback for La Follette, the success of whose campaign for the Presidency depends in great measure upon his promises of measures to relieve the wheat-growers' distress. If the distress vanishes of itself, will the promises lose their charm? Certain onlookers ask this question in a mood anything but sympathetic and answer it in a mood as hostile. For example, the unfriendly New York *Evening Post* declares that rain has been "raising the very Old Harry with the snake doctors of La Follettism," discounting the "over-advertised 'farm revolt,'" and "stopping the mouths of false prophets with mud." Then, in more serious verbiage, the paper tells us, "What the farm country craves is a leveling-up of crop and live-stock products to the general price index," and "chill winds have been seeing to that leveling." Indeed, "it begins to look as if the lean years for wheat had passed," observes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, in the midst of the wheat belt, "and that the wheat-grower is nearing the point where his feet will be on the ground." In a dispatch from Washington to the Seattle *Times*, W. W. Jermane tells us:



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UPWARD TREND OF WHEAT AND CORN PRICES

"The price of wheat is almost certain to go up during the present year, and if it does, the Republican party's chances for success in the November election will be greatly improved. So says Dr. David Friday, recently professor of economics at the Michigan State University, and at present research director of the National Transportation Institute.

"He believes that the price of wheat will rise steadily from now on, and that by November it will relieve a great deal of the agricultural distress that has had so much to do with politics for the last few years. The farm bloc has controlled Congress since the beginning of the Harding Administration. Not until the recent session did it begin to experience defeat. Unless farm conditions should improve, it will reassert itself in the session next winter, exercising marked influence on the November voting.

"Farm legislation (most of it of a radical character) failed in the last session, and one of the difficulties the Republicans had at Cleveland grew out of that fact. President Coolidge was opposed to the McNary-Haugen and similar bills. The effect of his position upon the Republican party would have been disastrous but for Democratic support that was given him in both Houses. But even so, the Cleveland convention strained every point to show sympathy and good-will for the farmer, without consenting to have him help himself at the public treasury."

Dr. Friday notes "striking points of similarity between the agricultural revolt that came with the panic of 1893 and the threatened revolt of to-day, just as there are between the conservative alliances of the Republicans under Marcus A. Hanna and President Coolidge." After thirty years history is repeating itself and Dr. Friday emphasizes the similarity:

"In June of the 1896 campaign, it appeared that Mr. Bryan would be elected. Wheat was selling for about fifty-six cents a bushel, and the farmers were in a precarious condition. They went into politics with a view to securing relief. Then it was that wheat began to rise, but for reasons having nothing to do with politics. Crops were short, and the law of supply and demand forced the price up. By election day, wheat was bringing the farmer nearly a dollar a bushel. That took the heart out of the agricultural revolt. I would not say that the higher price elected McKinley, but it was an important factor to that end.

"Practically the same conditions exist to-day. Wheat has been so low in price that the farmers, with a surplus on hand, have suffered greatly. Many thousands of them have become bankrupt. Again they have gone into politics for relief.

"The panic of 1893 embraced both the farmer and the city laborer. The trouble to-day is almost entirely confined to the farmer, and to a relatively small number of that class. Unfortunately for the Republicans, the distress is greatest in a group of States that for many years have been reliably for their party. That is the backbone of the La Follette movement.

"To-day wheat is going up in price. It would not surprize me if it were to sell for $1.50 a bushel by Christmas. Crops are short everywhere, due to a curtailment of acreage, and to an unfavorable growing season. The effect of this rise on the Presidential campaign will be very noticeable."

The correspondent then notes that "there have been in the Coolidge Cabinet two distinct and differing schools of thought with reference to agricultural relief, one headed by Secretary Hoover of the Commerce Department, and the other by Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture." Like Mr. Harding, Mr. Coolidge has supported Mr. Hoover. Reading on:

"It has been the belief of Mr. Hoover that nothing of lasting value was to be gained by opening the Federal treasury to the farmers, and thus making a privileged class of them. He, therefore, has been opposed on principle to Federal price-fixing, and the making of cash gifts or loans. These, he argued, would be palliative; they would not work cures.

"Mr. Wallace, on the other hand, has been an ardent supporter of the McNary-Haugen and similar bills. He proposed a Federal marketing corporation for the stabilization of domestic wheat prices, behind a tariff wall, and wanted to have the Government assume responsibility for selling the annual wheat surplus in foreign markets.

"Differences of opinion between these two Cabinet members first showed themselves as long ago as 1921, when the troubles of the farmers began, and for a time there was talk to the effect that Mr. Wallace would resign from the Cabinet by way of protest against the inclination of the President to look to Mr. Hoover for advice in agricultural matters rather than to him.

"Mr. Coolidge inherited this Cabinet friction. Without wasting a moment, after he had become President, he turned to Secretary Hoover for advice, ignoring the arguments addrest to him by Secretary Wallace. The McNary-Haugen bill was beaten in Congress, largely through the Coolidge influence. The Cleveland platform does not favor remedies such as it proposed, but points out that the farmers can do much to help themselves, through crop diversification and scientific cooperation

Now that grain prices are advancing, the Detroit *News* notes, there is "jubilation among Republican politicians." Whereupon, *The News* protests:

"But hold on. The reason, the only reason, for the advance in prices is that unfavorable weather gives indications of a short crop. In May it was estimated that there was a carryover of 300,000,000 bushels from last year, mostly in the hands of traders, not of farmers, so that our farmers are not likely to profit greatly by the increase insofar as it affects grain already existing.

"Of course if it should prove that the American wheat crop is better than the Canadian, and if Asia, Africa, and South America should report short crops, prices might go so high as to better the condition of the American farmer. But that is pure speculation. Certainly nothing that has been done by our political agencies has increased the selling-price of farm products, and that is the fact that is going to weigh with the agricultural sections."

AFTER STANDARD OIL AGAIN

THE FIRST IMPORTANT ACT of President Coolidge's new Attorney-General is to begin, on behalf of the Government, one of the most sweeping anti-trust suits ever instituted under the Sherman Act. Nearly all of the important oil companies of the country are accused of violating this Act by forming "a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade." The essential part of the charge is that they pooled certain patents for extracting gasoline in order to limit its production. According to Attorney-General Stone, the kernel of the suit lies in the Government's contention that the oil companies are attempting to restrict, by royalty agreements covering patents for "cracking" oil, the distribution of gasoline. "Cracking" is thus explained by Edward Ruhfel in a Brooklyn *Eagle* article:

> "Basically this means the treating of crude petroleum with intense heat and great pressure, which decomposes the molecules of the heavy oils, and causes them to reunite in the form of the lighter oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and other products. According to the process used, a given quantity of crude oil will produce 50 to 100 per cent. more gasoline than under the old methods of distilling."

"In effect," adds this writer, "the Government charges that, by control of and through contracts for use by other companies, of these patents, Standard Oil is still in a position to fix arbitrarily the price of gasoline and kerosene." "By removing the power to parcel out the gasoline patents on a royalty basis, the Government believes that it can place the sale of gasoline on a competitive basis," says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce.* As for Mr. Stone, he briefly states his case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and other oil companies as follows:

> "The effect of these agreements has been to pool a large number of patents and alleged patent rights relating to minor improvements in a long-practised art; to stop all parties to the plan, both primary and secondary, from in any manner contesting the validity of said asserted patent rights; to burden the interstate and foreign trade and commerce in gasoline, kerosene and other commodities by levying thereon heavy charges in the guise of royalties; to provide for the perpetuation of the plan beyond the life of any of their existing patents by providing for the pooling of after-acquired patents; to restrain many of the licensees in the amount of gasoline they may produce by fixing a limitation on production or by imposing a graduated scale of royalties, which penalizes production over a certain amount and makes it unprofitable; to restrain interstate and foreign trade and commerce by prohibiting directly the movement of large supplies of gasoline and other unpatented commodities in such commerce, and to secure to the defendant, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a virtual monopoly of trade and commerce in gasoline in the fifteen States defined in the agreements as 'Indiana Company territory.'"

The action of the Attorney-General, we are told in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, follows an inquiry lasting six months by Department of Justice agents. The Federal Trade Commission's report was also placed at the disposal of Mr. Stone by President Coolidge. The Government finds that the domestic production of gasoline in 1923 was 7,500,000,000 gallons, and that under the "cracking" process contracts, royalties are paid ranging from half a cent to one and three-quarters cents per gallon on the crude oil from which gasoline products are extracted.

"We are beginning to get tired of government investigations; of government interference with private enterprise. But here is an investigation that can only be criticized on the ground that it should have been made before," declares the New Orleans *Times-Picayune.* Moreover, maintains the Springfield *Republican*, "the recent action of the Attorney-General proves that oil companies no longer have a strangle-hold on the Department of Justice." To this New England paper—

> "It is significant of the new spirit and temper in the Department that this oil suit was begun in spite of the fact that among the defendant companies is the Pure Oil Company. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, is understood to have a property interest in the company, and his bank in Chicago, the Central Trust Company, is its western financial agent. If General Dawes's connection with the Pure Oil Company is at all embarrassing to the Administration, politically speaking, the fact did not deter the Attorney-General from starting the conspiracy suit."

There are also many editorials dissenting from these views. *The Worker*, a Chicago Communist organ, looks upon this "feather-duster" suit as a "political move" which does no harm to any Standard Oil company. And R. W. Stewart, speaking for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, welcomes "an investigation of the patents by the courts." Of the 1911 suit which "dissolved" the Standard Oil Company, the New York *Commercial* says:

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ONCE DENOUNCED AS A STANDARD OIL LAWYER

At the time of his appointment as Mr. Daugherty's successor in office, Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone now brings suit against nearly all of the country's important oil companies.

> "That government farce split the company into a dozen pieces—to the great financial benefit of its stockholders, who found that the market and earning values of the combined fractional shares greatly exceeded the market and earning value of the shares of the original company.
>
> "Nobody who has sense believes that the United States Government served the public a good turn by 'busting' the Standard Oil Company. In fact, we have yet to discover wherein the people have benefited in the least by any government suits under the Sherman Act against any business concern of size."

In the present instance, predicts *The Wall Street Journal:*

> "If the government suit results in another split-up of certain subsidiaries of Standard Oil, there may be another great multiplication of wealth. Dissolutions always seem to benefit the stockholder, but not the consumer."

GERMANY ACCEPTS MILITARY CONTROL

DESPITE FIERY OPPOSITION by General von Seeckt and his subordinates in the Reichswehr, Germany has replied to the Ambassadors' note, accepting resumption of interallied military control, but making three reservations, we are told. There must be a month's delay before the control is resumed, Germany insists; work must begin with the inspection of factories; and the proposed general investigation must be limited to the five points mentioned in the Ambassadors' note of March 5, while the general inventory of armaments must be made only at the latest possible moment. According to the New York *World*, "the five points mentioned in the Ambassadors' note were: Reorganization of the police force; war material factories to be transformed; remaining non-authorized war material to be handed over; all documents on war material at the time of the Armistice to be handed over, and promulgation of new laws prohibiting the import and export of war material and putting the army in harmony with the terms of the Versailles Treaty."

The necessity for such measures is emphasized in numerous editorials reminding us that when Germany ratified the Versailles Treaty she promised practical disarmament, agreeing to reduce her Army to 100,000 men, ostensibly for police purposes. "That is a force practically as strong as is the Army of the United States," observes the Tacoma *Ledger*, "yet Germany declares that it is all too small for the protection of the country against disorderly elements." As *The Ledger* goes on to say,

> "In addition to this Army there are special police, virtually soldiers, fully as numerous. Then there are multitudes of bunds and vereins, all under quasi-governmental supervision, and all drilled, and presumably armed. That Germany has not disbanded her forces and destroyed her arms is evidenced by the recent invasion of Halle by something like 30,000 well-drilled and well-armed fascisti bent upon attacking the communists."

So there has been suspicion that Germany was resorting to the policy of Prussia after the defeat at Jena during the Napoleonic wars. As the New York *Times* reminds us,

> "Her Army at that time was reduced to 40,000 men, but by filling the ranks each year with a new 40,000 she had in five years a well-trained Army of 200,000 men. If she is not following these tactics now, why not have that fact published to the world by the Allies?"

As regards Germany's motives for yielding, the *Times* remarks:

> "In the first place, she sees that on this point the Allies are united. In the second place, she is beginning to realize that it is necessary to hurry the execution of the Dawes plan if she is to be saved from another economic collapse. Furthermore, it is not impossible that she is now more anxious to get into the League than heretofore."

Germany's own statement of her reasons for acceding to the Allies' demand is contained in a note from the German Government to Premier Herriot, and a special cable from Paris to the New York *Times* reports:

> "The German Government states that it accepts the inquiry as a means of putting an end to Allied military control which is to be superseded by the League of Nations inspection as provided by Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles. Of course, whether or not the Allied investigation will end Allied military control of Germany depends on whether or not the inquiry shows conditions to be as the Germans say they are—namely, that the Reich militarily is impotent and is obeying the military clauses of the treaty.
>
> "The German note deals with so-called secret military organizations of Germany by saying they are physical culture societies. It was to make the new Germans better Germans that physical culture associations were giving them that training, discipline and obedience no longer to be obtained through practising the goose step in the imperial military training camps. There is no connection, says the note, between the Army and the physical culture associations."

TURNING AWAY JAPANESE WRATH

"HATE EVERYTHING AMERICAN!" says a placard displayed all over Tokyo, the correspondents report, and, while it bids the Japanese to "remain kind to individual Americans," it says, "never enter a church supported or guided by Americans or United States missionaries." Also, its says, "Japanese must never forget July 1, when America inflicted an intolerable injury on Japan. Always remember the date. Prepare for such steps as are demanded by the honor of the Fatherland when the occasion comes." As an Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo informs us, July 1 witnessed a "nation-wide demonstration" which "opened with mass prayer-meetings at all the national Shinto shrines throughout the country. Crowds petitioned the ancient deities to aid the people in this troublous time, when the Japanese race is 'insulted' by exclusion of their laborers from America. Tokyo's principal meeting was at the Meiji shrine. It was attended by thousands of reservists and others."

Scores of other anti-American meetings were held, we read, and on the same day,

> "Both Houses of the Japanese Diet, at their first sittings of the current session to-day, and almost as their first business, passed resolutions strongly opposing the action of the United States enacting, as part of its new immigration law, a clause prohibiting the entry of Japanese laborers. The passage of the resolution in each instance followed the presentation of addresses by the Premier, Viscount Kato, and the Foreign Minister, Baron Kijuro Shidehara.
>
> "The House of Peers in its resolution exprest approval of the action already taken by the Government with regard to the American enactment. That passed by the lower house asked the Government to take all proper measures demanded by the situation. Both drafts assert that the enactment is discriminatory.
>
> "The lower house" resolutions declares that the exclusion clause violates the principles of justice and fair-play and stands in the way of the seventy years of friendship between Japan and America. It adds:
>
> "'Resolved, That the House of Representatives expresses profound sentiment opposed to this discriminatory enactment; and be it further
>
> "'Resolved, That the House requests the Imperial Government promptly to take all proper measures the situation requires.'"

Thus it appears that Secretary Hughes's note in reply to Japan's "solemn protest" several weeks ago against the exclusion provision of the new Immigration Law, has failed to calm the wrath of the Japanese jingoes. Not "Faith, Hope and Charity," but the three diplomatic requisites of friendliness, firmness, and clarity mark our Secretary of State's reply, thinks the Indianapolis *Star*. "And the greatest of these is clarity," facetiously remarks an Eastern editor. In the *Star's* opinion, "the Hughes note is the more admirable in its presentation of America's position because the Secretary was strongly opposed to the provision excluding Japanese." The Japanese editor of the Tokyo *Asahi*, on the other hand, says the Japanese are not satisfied with the reply, "which evades the real issue—racial discrimination." "It is an empty profession of friendship," agrees the *Chugai Shogyo*, also of the Japanese capital. The Associated Press correspondent at Tokyo, however, tells us that Japan does not desire to keep the matter in a controversial status at this time, when Japanese leaders realize it is futile to try to alter the exclusion situation until after the American elections.

The Hughes note, believes the South Bend *Tribune*, "is one of those official statements which every intelligent citizen should read and ponder in the light of what has happened. It is hardly less important than some of the Wilson notes to Germany before our entry into the World War." For, in the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce:* "It constitutes an important step in the development of our relations not only with Japan, but with Asia in general." According to the Boston *Transcript:*

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"The gist of Mr. Hughes's argument is this: That the Immigration Act does not greatly differ, in its practical operation or in the policy which it reflects, from the understanding embodied in the 'gentlemen's agreement,' the one point of substantial difference being, as President Coolidge has made plain, that the Immigration Act expresses 'the determination of the Congress to exercise its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration, instead of leaving it to international agreements'; a prerogative which, as he shrewdly reminds the Ambassador, the Japanese Government has not failed to exercise at its own discretion. Indeed, as Mr. Hughes also makes clear, both countries have been careful in their treaties to reserve for themselves the fullest measure of freedom in respect to control of immigration."

The note to the retiring Japanese Ambassador reads in part as follows:

> "It is not understood that this prerogative is called in question, but, rather, your Government expressly recognizes that 'it lies within the inherent sovereign power of each State to limit and control immigration to its own domains,' an authority which it is believed the Japanese Government has not failed to exercise in its own discretion with respect to the admission of aliens and the conditions and location of their settlement within its borders. While the President would have preferred to continue the existing arrangement with the Japanese Government and to have entered into negotiations for such modifications as might seem to be desirable, this Government does not feel that it is limited to such an international arrangement, or that by virtue of the existing understanding, or of the negotiations which it has conducted in the past with the Japanese Government, it has in any sense lost or impaired the full liberty of action which it would otherwise have in this matter. On the contrary, that freedom with respect to the control of immigration, which is an essential element of sovereignty and entirely compatible with the friendly sentiments which animate our international relations, this Government in the course of these negotiations always fully reserved. . . .
>
> "It was thus with the distinct understanding that it was without prejudice to the inherent sovereign right of either country to limit and control immigration to its own domains or possessions that the treaty of 1911 was concluded. While this Government acceded to the arrangement by which Japan undertook to enforce measures designed to obviate the necessity of a statutory enactment, the advisability of such an enactment necessarily remained within the legislative power of this Government to determine. As this power has now been exercised by the Congress in the enactment of the provision in question, this legislative action is mandatory upon the executive branch of the Government, and allows no latitude for the exercise of executive discretion as to the carrying out of the legislative will expressed in the statute."

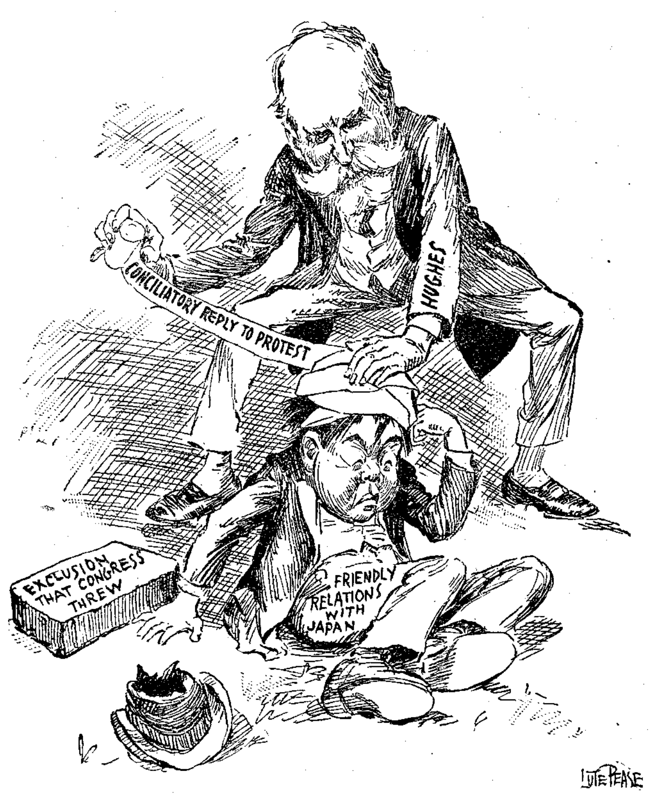
The Secretary of State, thinks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "has expressed the real sentiment of the American people very well—within the limitations of diplomatic correspondence." "His reply is worthy to be incorporated with the greatest papers that have emanated from the Department of State," declares the Troy *Record*. "Cordial," "lucid," "logical," "clear," "frank," "firm," "friendly," and "courteous," are some of the adjectives plentifully sprinkled among favorable editorials. "Mr. Hughes," points out the Detroit *Free Press*, "deals effectively with the one point in the Japanese note of protest which has called for reply—the contention that the exclusion provision is in violation of the treaty of 1911." "The Hughes note," believes the Detroit paper, "ought to close the incident, as it clearly is intended to do."

On the other hand, "the insult which Japan has suffered through the action of Congress still rankles, and is not likely to be smoothed over by soft notes," asserts the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Mr. Hughes is also accused of evading the issue by the Newark *News* and Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*. As the New Jersey paper observes: "The question has never been whether Congress had the legal right to bar Japanese by statute, but rather whether it was acting as a friend should act in dealing with a neighbor nation." In the Tennessee paper we are told that—

> "The letter of Secretary Hughes is another classic example of how forcibly and with what fine regard for minute detail diplomacy can say nothing."

As the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* explains:

> "A perfectly frank answer to the Japanese protest would have required the unabashed confession that since the negotiation of the treaty of 1911, there has taken place in the United States a fundamental change in spirit. The tolerant immigration spirit in which this treaty was negotiated has given way to a spirit which suspects all immigration of the non-Nordic stocks and which especially fears all immigration of the yellow stocks. Congress, such a presentation of the case would have pointed out, has merely expressed by law the country's changed immigration spirit—an action which, however it may be deplored by the nationalities discriminated against, is acknowledgedly within its sovereign power.
>
> "Our reply to Japan could not address itself to Japan's main point, because a discussion of it would only have made matters worse. Instead we have had to ignore the main point, and fall back upon strictly the legal argument that we had a perfect right to do what we did."


HUGHES
CONCILIATORY REPLY TO PROTEST
EXCLUSION THAT CONGRESS THREW
FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH JAPAN
LUTE PEASE

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

On that momentous July 1 which the jingoes tell Japan to remember as the day when America "inflicted an intolerable insult," Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed the Japanese Diet. He expressed a determination to make every effort toward preserving good relations between Japan and the United States. As a special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times* informs us, his speech, cabled to the Japanese Embassy, included these significant paragraphs:

> "It should be appreciated that the President and the Secretary of State of the United States have from the outset shown opposition to the exclusion clause. Public opinion in the United States, reflected in a great section of the American press, appears sympathetically disposed to Japan's position.
>
> "Our protest to the exclusion clause is based on the conviction that discriminatory treatment as laid down in that clause is contrary to the dictates of justice and fairness and is imposed upon us in disregard of the ordinary rules of international comity. Legislation is now an accomplished fact in the United States, but we can by no means concede the question closed.
>
> "Until just contentions shall have been given satisfaction, we shall maintain our protest and shall use our best possible endeavors to seek an amicable adjustment of the question and insure forever the traditional friendship between the two nations."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

The best laws are those that are never enacted.—*Columbia Record.*

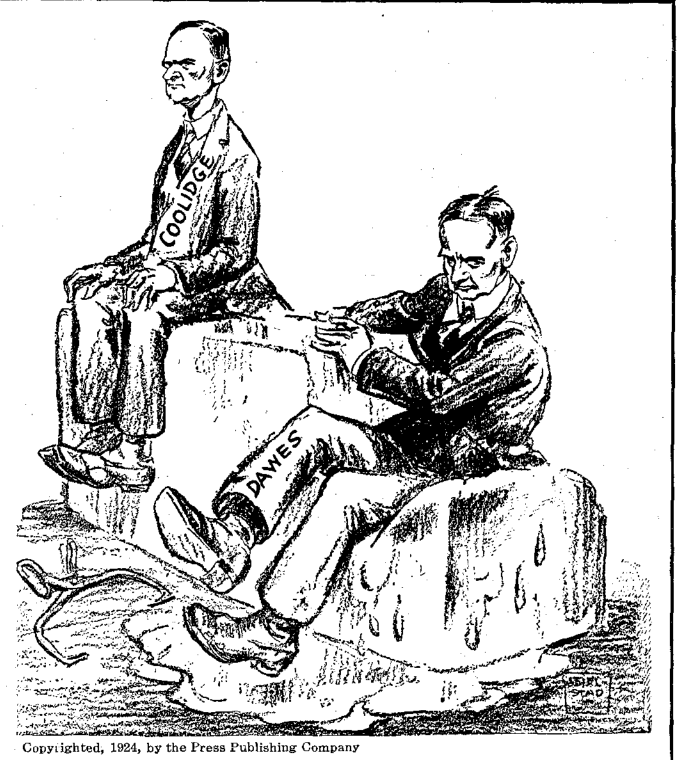
Friends are people who dislike the same people.—*Lancaster Examiner-New Era.*

One should pity the blind, but it is hard to do if the rascal is an umpire.—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

Now men want women barred from barber-shops. Short hair it seems, make long waits.—*Charleston Gazette.*

There are two ways to get ahead in this country. One is to sell bootleg and the other is to drink it.—*New York American.*

As a rallying point for Democratic convention eloquence the Cross of Gold has given way to the Cross of Fire.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*



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COLD AND HOT

—Seielstad in the New York *Evening World.*

A diplomatist is a man who can make an appetite resemble altruism.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

It used to be rainstorms that broke up political speaking. Now it's static.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

In the good old days of chivalry men stood up for women, but there were no street-cars then.—*Oil City Derrick.*

With Cal for poise, and Charley for noise, most Republicans should be satisfied.—*Comanche (Texas) Chief.*

Well, if Dawes can't make the Vice-President's job romantic, the case is hopeless. —*Harrisburg Evening News.*

We have traveled a long way when honesty needs the endorsement of a political platform.—*Bethlehem (Pa.) Globe.*

That "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" is distinctly a pre-jazz utterance. —*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

General Dawes says he will "stick to the facts" in the political campaign. That man has simply no respect whatever for tradition.—*Chicago Daily News.*

New York was founded just 300 years ago. I'm afraid it's too late to do anything about it now.—*The Passing Show (London).*

An ice-skating rink is to be constructed in London. Doubtless for the benefit of those who prefer a sedentary pastime.—*The Passing Show.*

After seeing a man wearing a pair of those wide-bottomed pants, we apologize to the girls for anything said about their apparel.—*New Orleans States.*

Party platforms will continue to be non-negotiable instruments until the day when their builders become liable at law for breach of promise.—*Detroit News.*

Two Russian girls, envious of her expensive clothes, hacked a girl companion to death. Now, in America they would have been content simply to pick her to pieces.—*Wichita Eagle.*

When they have a riot in the Rhode Island senate, and trample men and women under foot, we suppose it must be set down to the mysterious ways of Providence.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Mr. Nathan Leopold, the eminent young Chicago ornithologist who delights in studying birds, now has a chance to study at close range Attorney-General Crowe, not to mention the jail-birds.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Nowadays many a girl is as old as her mother looks.—*London Opinion.*

At grade-crossings—say it with brakes and save the flowers.—*Knightstown (Ind.) Banner.*

If he's Left in Europe, he's a radical; if he's left over here, he's a lame duck.—*Greenville News.*

Don't tell us that platforms are not read. There are the proofreaders.—*Cleveland Times and Commercial.*

It would be a fine thing if the folks who are sowing wild oats could be converted to crop diversification.—*San Diego Union.*

And so hearing is more acute when you are asleep. Anyway, money seems to talk louder when your conscience is asleep.—*Erie Times.*

The easiest way to keep up with all the new books is to read Dumas in the first place. —*Pottsville Journal.*

It may be just a coincidence, but it seems strange that primary teachers make the best wives. — *Manila Bulletin.*

Things even up. Europe has finer art galleries, but she can't compare with us in the matter of billboards.—*Medford Mail Tribune.*

The Slav would forget his old debts and borrow more. It must be thrilling to run a credit business over there. — *Easton Express.*

With the world short of wheat and Kansas with a surplus, it is possible to predict a lot more sunshine this fall.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The cotton prospect is very gloomy this year, but there will be enough wool to pull over everybody's eyes.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Scan the photographs taken at both old party conventions and see if you can see any great group of delegates standing on chairs cheering for Oscar H. Consumer.—*Detroit News.*

It is now stated that Wembley is not to be sold to an American visitor. It appears that the authorities stubbornly refused to throw London in.—*London Opinion.*

This generation can drive automobiles, fly airplanes, talk by radio, and do many other things, but it is not quite so sure that it knows how to bring up children.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A scientist recently demonstrated in London how it was possible to hear through the elbow. The reverse process of becoming speechless through bending it was not shown.—*The Humorist (London).*

If Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson should return to life and meet some of the gentlemen now parading around as Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrats, they'd organize a third party.—*Columbia Record.*

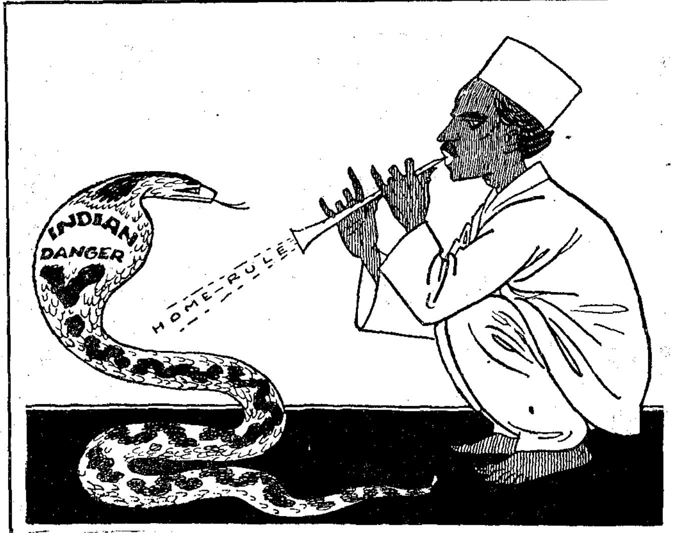
A city gentleman writing to the press claims that he managed to put through a call to the North of Scotland in less than a minute. When all the wrong numbers are engaged, accidents like this are sure to happen.—*The Passing Show.*

Our friend the secretary of the National Automobile Association recently checked the cars at a crossing, and found that the most popular two-passenger car is the Pierce-Arrow and the most popular seven-passenger car is the Ford.—*American Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA TAKEN SERIOUSLY

"MUST WE LOSE INDIA?" is a question which many Englishmen are asking, and a London editor confesses, "By general consent, the Government of India Act is proving itself a failure," adding, "The logical conclusion of the present situation is the loss of India to the Empire." As he reminds us, Mr. Baldwin said recently, "with the abdication of British rule, the Indian Empire would go down into a bloody destruction." Nor would the destruction be accomplished by a mere process of civil war, necessarily. Writing anonymously in the London *Saturday Review*, a somewhat affrighted student of Indian affairs sees barbarians hovering along the border, ready to swoop down on India at any moment. Apparently he believes that the time of their coming is near at hand, for he sees little hope of Britain's correcting the blunders already made. And he tells us:



AS SOME BRITONS SEE IT

The only charm for the Indian danger.

—*The New Leader* (London).

"In the reconstruction period that followed the Great War, India found herself at the cross-roads of her political destinies. The British public were aware that some changes in the methods of government were necessary, and their attitude toward the demand for these changes was determined by a sense of gratitude for the loyalty of India during the war and for its effective expression in many theaters of war. At the cross-roads were two sign-posts, one pointing to a road leading down a steep decline, at the foot of which was complete democracy, and another of easier gradient, following the older tracks. Despite the adverse opinions of those, both official and non-official, who knew the country, the views of those who believed that the grant of votes is a panacea for all social ills prevailed, and the road to democracy was selected. Piloted by one of its enthusiastic parents, the Government of India Act was rushed through a Parliament preoccupied with post-war problems before the cotton-spinners of Lancashire and the leaders of British industry had realized the extent to which their interests, and trade in general, would be prejudiced by the protective tariffs and import duties of which this act would be the parent."

Englishmen supposed that the measure of self-government conferred in 1920 would satisfy India, as a still greater measure of self-government was to follow by way of rewarding the races who had come to England's defense during the war. But, we read:

"This hope has in no way been realized. The fighting races are not politicians, they are not talkers or writers, and they have a profound contempt for such. They are playing no part in the present agitation, except in so far as they show that we have lost their respect by a cowardice in the field of political strife which our race has not displayed in the field of battle. As they see it, we, who won the war, have abdicated in favor of the lawyer-babu, in deference to the opinions of the bar library and to newspapers, and the pen has proved mightier than the sword. They see that the British official, who may at times have been outwardly unsympathetic and superior in manner, but was at any rate just, incorruptible, and efficient, is being replaced by Hindu or Mohammedan officers from whom only a Hindu or a Mohammedan, as the case may be, hopes to obtain justice, and he sees the remnant of them exposed to the sinister influences of the politician, whose methods in no country are free from the suspicion of ulterior motives, and least of all in the East, where intrigue is to many as the breath of life."

In the writer's opinion, Britain "took the wrong turning at the cross-roads," and since then "the progress of Indian administration down the inclined plane has been rapid." As he remarks, one of "the milestones on the road" was Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation movement of 1921, and—

"a second milestone on the road is marked by the recent elections. The Swarajists, finding that the British Government was still able to assert itself by force if necessary, have set themselves successfully to render the Government of India Act unworkable. These followers of the Mahatma have captured the Legislative Assemblies and outvoted the provincial governments on questions of supply, and in several provinces there is no money to carry on the work of the departments transferred to the popular side of the Government as the budget provisions for them have been refused."

Here the writer tells us that—

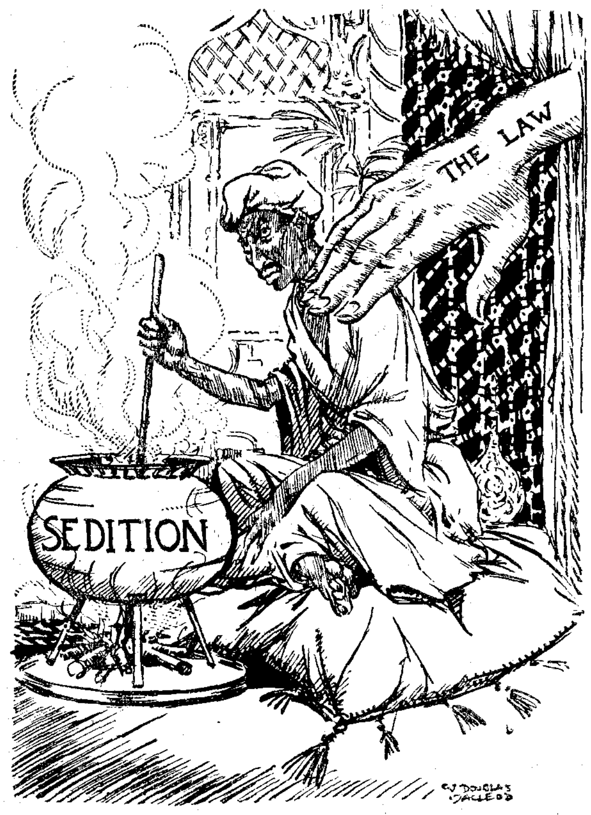
"The ultimate aims of the Swaraj party, in regard to which there was never any real doubt, are now emerging from the nebulæ of rhetoric in which they have hitherto been obscured. The European Association has recently addrest the Secretary of State for India and pointed out that the Swarajists' claims, which in 1922 were for Home Rule on a dominion status, are now 'for full independence outside the British Empire, and separate from the British connection.' The recent comment of a Calcutta newspaper on recent happenings in Bengal is also enlightening as to these aims: 'We do not want good government, we want self-government,' which, being interpreted, means that 'we of the intelligentsia, B.A.'s of Calcutta University, and so forth, want the pay and patronage of government posts for ourselves and our relations.'

"This policy seems curiously shortsighted. They can hardly imagine that Britain, with her manufactures excluded from Indian markets by protective tariffs, and her sons driven from the work of government, will be prepared to supply the foreign mercenary troops that will be required to keep babu governments in power. When one reflects on the implications of the spacious and costly council chambers now building or projected, one speculates how much legislation will be done in them when the British bayonets are withdrawn. If, and when, the British connection terminates, it is certain that whoever rules India, it will not be the lawyer-babu and the Calcutta B.A.

"India is due for the infusion of fresh blood from the North, which history shows to be a recurring need of the population of that continent. Only the British connection has delayed this infusion. From the Himalayan heights the tribesmen and their rulers are watching the ship of Indian Government, as, with racial and religious prejudice at the prow and self-interest at the helm, she is carried by the currents of political intrigue toward the rocks of political disaster, confident that when the crash comes they will obtain from the wreckage their traditional loot of the virgins and rupees of Bengal."

However, there are Indians who have no aspiration for independence and whose loyalty to the Empire finds expression in the writings of such leaders, for example, as Kaikhushru Jamshedji Dastur, who says in *The Empire Review:*

> "Ah, what have not Englishmen done for India? As if with the wand of a magician, peace and order have been established. Western education has been successfully introduced. Western methods have been applied to commerce, industry and agriculture. The trade of the country has increased by leaps and bounds. Barbarous, inhuman customs have been destroyed. Poverty is being lessened. Famine is being fought by the wonderful systems of irrigation. Pestilence is being combated by sanitary science. The vast territories of India have been bound by the railway and the telegraph. The points at which attacks are possible on the northwest frontier have been strongly fortified and have been connected with the railway system of India. The defense of principal harbors has been secured by turret-ships, torpedo boats and torpedo gunboats. Volunteer corps and territorial defense forces are being formed. Rule of law has been established, and justice is impartially administered. Lessons in democracy and self-government are being successfully given.
>
> "It is true that much yet remains to be done. But it is equally true that that does not in any way dim the glory of what has already been done. Moreover, for what has not been done the horrible conservatism of the masses and rascally demagogism of the pseudo-patriots, who pose as leaders of the country on the ground of their ability to talk nonsense and to abuse the British, are to not a little extent responsible.
>
> "I hope that Englishmen, remaining true to themselves and their past traditions, will go on doing all these things with dogged determination and with bulldog tenacity, with untiring industry and with unflinching courage, with malice toward none and with charity for all, with vigorous optimism and with invincible faith in the Almighty, not minding the vituperation of dishonest demagogs and hellish hunters after cheap popularity."



A SCOTTISH THRUST

MR. GANDHI (innocent, but adroit)—"There's no need for interference. I certainly wish this to boil up, but it can not be my fault if it boils over!" —*Evening News* (Glasgow).

As to Britain's Labor Government and India, a distinguished Indian authority, St. Nihal Singh, declares in *The Modern Review* (Calcutta) that "the only safe policy to pursue in India is a positive policy of constitutional progress."

HOW AUSTRIA HAS PULLED THROUGH

NOTHING HALF SO STRANGE as the rehabilitation of Austria has occurred since the war, we are told. "The miserable wreck of the oldest empire in all Europe," the nation is now "a democratic republic with pronounced Socialist tendencies." Once composed of ten different races, it has "come to be a purely German State, separated by treaties from the rest of Germany." The Empire "has been replaced by a federation, composed of seven little States, whose limits correspond to the former duchies, marquisates, and principalities upon which the Hapsburg dynasties had laid the foundations of its original patrimony during the Middle Ages." Austria has 6,600,000 inhabitants, but "Vienna alone absorbs 2,200,000, while 800,000 other Austrians live in the few remaining small towns and the rest are peasants in cottages on the west slopes of the Alps." Discussing all this in the *Revue Mondiale* (Paris), a distinguished Austrian, Professor Redlich, observes:

> "The union of peasants with a former world metropolis and with a commercial center that formerly served the entire country has branded with a red-hot iron all the destinies of Austria. To be sure, the federal organization has rendered less acute the tension between the two parties, but recent history has shown what a series of conflicts that tension could produce. Nothing but the character of the Viennese has prevented the occurrence of the worst outbreaks.
>
> "For centuries the city of Vienna and the Viennese formed a bridge between the different races and their passions; Vienna absorbed the excess population of all the ethnic districts of Austria; it molded them until they conformed to the standards of South German culture; at the same time the newcomers transformed Vienna, making it very different from the Prusso-German cities.
>
> "The character of Vienna is a consequence of its entire history. A center of ideas, of political currents, and of civilization, Vienna inevitably became infused with the spirit of tolerance and compromise. This capital, where so many industrial and commercial interests were interwoven, possest an admirable organization of bankers and merchants. Not less important is its laboring class upon whom devolved the almost superhuman task of saving the city after the collapse of the Empire, at a moment when we had been cut off from all our old customers and from our supplies of coal and raw materials. It was during that tragic period, whose history has never been written, that the traditional spirit of compromise saved the Viennese and Austrians by putting obstacles in the way of Bolshevism and by surmounting the dangers of famine and all the social disturbances that famine brings with it."

Compromise and tolerance—these two words sum up all that has taken place in Austria since the smash, avers Dr. Redlich. Thousands and thousands of newcomers had swarmed into the capital when invasion threatened their safety during the war. A beginning was made toward welding these diverse elements together in accordance with the good principles of the old days. That operation involved conflicts and tragedies, we are told, but it was accomplished not only successfully but without departure from the traditional forms of Viennese civilization—that is to say, essentially democratic forms. Reading on—

> "The conservative elements of the old régime were quick to ally themselves with the Christian Socialists and the German Nationalists. But the numerical strength of those parties is not great; at present they form, so to speak, a reserve, supporting by their votes other and more powerful political organizations. The Marxian Social Democrats, who were very numerous under the old régime, now control a majority of the laborers, government clerks, and office workers in the cities. By force of circumstances the Social Democrats gained command of the Government directly after the Armistice, tho the first elections failed to give them an absolute majority in the National Assembly. The two bourgeois parties had to be made their allies before the Marxians could boast a stable majority. So it came about that the three elements—somewhat ill-assorted, if you consider their essential principles—were obliged to display moderation and good sense in order to guide the Ship of State through the tempests caused by the Peace Treaty.
>
> "A Federalist constitution emerged from these troubles and

set its seal upon the compromise agreed to by the three parties. At that moment, the City of Vienna passed completely into the grip of the Socialists, who had won three-quarters of the seats. But the Cabinet eluded them, for the two bourgeois parties succeeded in forming a ministry without the support of the Socialists. Now, the combination that has shaped the destinies of Austria during the past four years has dealt no blows at the social legislation which the Socialists deem so essential—the eight-hour day, workmen's councils in the factories, rent 'fixing,' etc. Everywhere compromise, compromise in all the departments of our life. The greatest care has been taken to avoid open struggles between classes—indeed, it may be said that a tacit agreement with the Socialists determined all the activities of a bourgeois ministry. On their side, the Socialists have kept cool, for their aspirations were satisfied by the new charter bestowed upon the City of Vienna, which received all the prerogatives, as regards legislation and administration, of a Federal state. This plenitude of power is looked upon as highly advantageous by certain distinguished intellectuals—university professors, for the most part—who lead the Socialist party. Thus was created a balance of power which still exists, for repeated elections have confirmed the distribution of offices among the parties in question."

Wide World photograph

AUSTRIA'S CHANCELLOR CHURCHMAN

Dr. Seipel, leader of the Christian Socialist party, whose success as a statesman is said to have come at a moment "when it seemed that all was lost."

The crisis of 1922 was the most terrible, Dr. Redlich says. Austria's currency had reached a degree of depreciation that "paralyzed the entire social life of the country." Then it was that—

"Dr. Seipel, leader of the Christian Socialists and Chancellor of the Republic, declared publicly that Austria was incapable of self-support and, in order to prevent famine and social troubles, must consider giving up a certain part of her independence. Efforts were made to bring about a reunion with Italy. When the papers began to talk of this combination, the great Powers manifested a desire to give Austria the financial aid she required. The League of Nations was unanimously designated as the organization best qualified to direct this financial work. An agreement, drawn up by the League of Nations and the Chancellor of Austria and ratified by the parliaments involved, fixt the methods by which an international loan was extended to Austria, and an arrangement made for control that would guarantee certain reforms of Austrian finance and administration.

"The success scored in this way by the Chancellor and by the Christian Socialist majority, of which he is the leader, came at a moment when it seemed that all was lost, and had important consequences in Austria. The Social Democrats, who had always opposed the Chancellor and his policies, favoring an international loan and the control it involved, ended by breaking with Dr. Seipel completely and by going over into the camp of the irreconcilable opposition. But this did not last long. Shortly after the Geneva agreement, the krone regained stability; the loan was furnished by European and American subscriptions; the new bank of issue began its work of reestablishing Austria's finances. The Federal budgets, on their side, were revised in accordance with the agreement between the respective governments and the Commissary General delegated by the League of Nations. Thanks to all those circumstances, the opposition of the Social Democrats quieted down.

"The results of the first year of control show that the financial conditions required by the Geneva agreement as concerns the deficit have been observed and that this deficit will probably disappear before the second year of control.

"So it remains to be seen whether the control will be maintained after the deficit has disappeared, or whether the Powers will think best to terminate it. One man's guess is as good as another's, and yet it really seems that, considering the results gained thus far, the League of Nations should have confidence in us for the future."

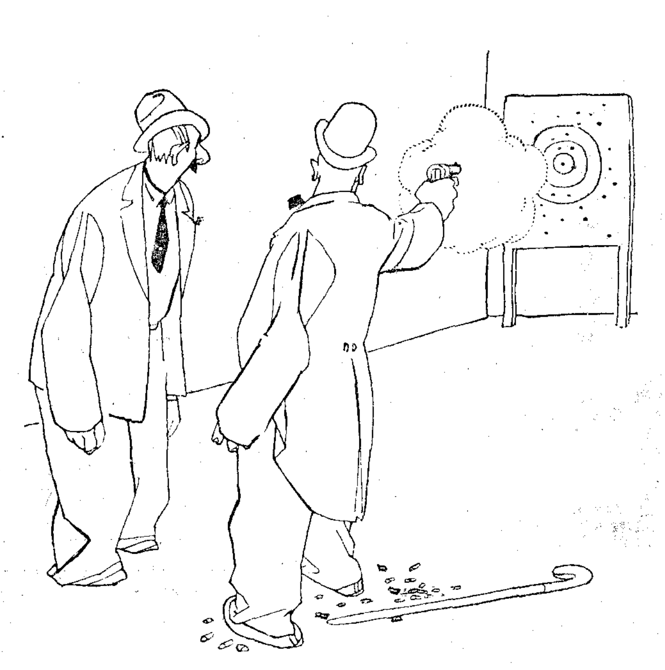
SMUTS'S DEFEAT—A striking reverse for General Smuts and the South African party is the result of the general elections in South Africa, we are told by some British editors who assert, however, that General Hertzog, the Nationalist leader, is far from having obtained the majority over the two other parties for which he hoped. So republicanism in South Africa is no nearer than it was, according to the London *Spectator*, which adds that General Hertzog is "bound by a pact with Labor not to raise the question of secession in the present session." The London *New Statesman* thinks that after a short period of office it is not unlikely that the Nationalists will abandon the secession plank altogether. It welcomes a Nationalist-Labor Government as probably introducing "a new sense of reality into the political life of South Africa," and goes on to say:

"The defeat of General Smuts in the South African elections has been received both in Cape Town and in London with rather more dismay perhaps than is necessary. General Smuts has earned more respect in Europe than any other Dominion statesman, and indeed holds so high a position among the leading figures in world politics that it is hard not to feel that it is a disaster that South Africa should have repudiated his leadership. But doubtless there is another side to the question. All democracies get tired of hearing Aristides called The Just; and their instinct is right, for occasional changes of leadership are indispensable to the normal and effective operation of popular government. Even if General Smuts's policy had always been impeccable—which in internal affairs we do not think it has—it would still probably be a good thing that South Africa should have a change of government."

MEXICO, TOO, HAS A PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

BALLOTS WILL REPLACE BULLETS at the elections in Mexico, we are told, tho a Presidential campaign is at its hottest there, with General Calles and General Flores as the principal candidates. After the collapse of the De la Huerta rebellion, General Calles, Laborite and Socialist, was the only entrant in the Presidential race until his claims were contested by the Governor of Sinaloa, General Calles, a moderate whom the middle classes and certain elements of the old régime considered a good substitute for De la Huerta, now a fugitive with a price on his head. The differences between the tendencies represented by Flores and Calles are disclosed in their recent statements to the press. Says General Flores:

"Land distribution has been one of the greatest disasters of the present Mexican Administration, for it has not been carried out as planned. What happened is simply that the rich man has been impoverished, and the pauper is not better off than before. Rural property has been destroyed, farmers having no credit, no resources, and being unable to mortgage or sell their properties, no funds being obtainable for upkeep and development because of the fear of impending confiscation. Besides, the men to whom land division was entrusted are not landowners, they ignore the country's needs and have converted the problem into a political argument, when it should have been treated as a purely national issue."



SAFETY FIRST

"Enjoying a little target practise?"
"Just getting in shape in case I should be elected."

—*Excelsior* (Mexico City).

Land expropriation and legislation are paramount issues, according to Flores, tho he also attaches great importance to irrigation, and says:

"Irrigation will be the watchword of my administrative policies. Our exports can increase only through proper irrigation, which alone can provide a firm foundation for our economic redemption. This policy, added to a wise application of Article XXVII, whose non-retroaction must be defined once and for all, will bring in foreign capital, whose assistance is necessary to Mexico. As for the countless small landowners now incapable of doing anything alone, they must be gathered into rural associations, which, enjoying credit, will be able to obtain agricultural machinery, adopt modern methods, and build roads."

General Calles, candidate of Labor, and reported to be favored by the present Administration as well as by the American Federation of Labor, appeals chiefly to the working classes and the rural native population, tho his extreme declarations at the outset have been greatly changed. Says General Calles:

"I intend to advocate the nationalization of railroads. The present system of land expropriation must be carried out. I propose to put a roof over every Mexican, and to give equal educational facilities to all, no matter how humble. I intend to stop the practise of purchasing arms and ammunition and to discontinue the service of bonds representing debts contracted by our former tyrants, the money accruing therefrom being invested in schools and housing relief."

Tho advocating the continuance of land distribution, Calles would give all security to foreign capital, and promises equal treatment for natives and foreigners. These declarations have been widely reproduced throughout the country, *Excelsior* of Mexico City commenting soberly:

"However regrettable, it is a fact that the Mexican people, lords of the land, tho not of its riches, lack capital to exploit the oil-fields. All bombastic appeals and lyric declarations seeking to hide the truth are useless. If we all admit this is the truth, why then should we put obstacles in the way of foreign concerns able to extract our oil, when beside important taxes they contribute to the progress of the country and give employment to thousands of native workers?

"It is no use to try to fool us with stupid illusions. Even England, ruled by a Labor Government, refused to nationalize her subsoil, since it involved the suicide of a vital industry. Should oil extraction be free and unhampered, we would soon witness an astounding increase in exports involving enormous profits for the Government and the Mexican people."

Discussing Calles's declarations, *Excelsior*, which has little sympathy with the extremist tendencies proclaimed by some of this candidate's followers, says:

"The moderation now displayed by Calles is an evident sign that he is preparing himself for the task of governing. All revolutionists, however radical in principles, feel at certain moments the necessity of transforming their destructive methods and theories into orderly processes, bending toward construction instead of destruction. Calles's change of program is to be praised, since it promises great benefits to our country."

On the other hand, *El Universal*, of Mexico City, declares:

"Flores's program confirms a long-felt necessity: the loyal application of article XXVII, without attacking the sources of production whose maintenance is so vital to our economical life. All attempts at violent means and confiscation are reprehensible, especially when they occur under cover of alleged legal measures."

It is pointed out by some editors that Article XXVII of the new Constitution of Mexico of May 1, 1917, affirmed that the title to mineral and other subsoil deposits was vested in the people of Mexico, and stipulated that only Mexicans and Mexican companies had the right to acquire concessions to develop mineral fuel in the republic. A foreigner might secure that right only if he renounced the privilege of recourse to his Government for redress through diplomatic channels. The intent to safeguard future concessions in the interest of the commonwealth is clear, but whether or not the article is retroactive has been the subject of much debate.

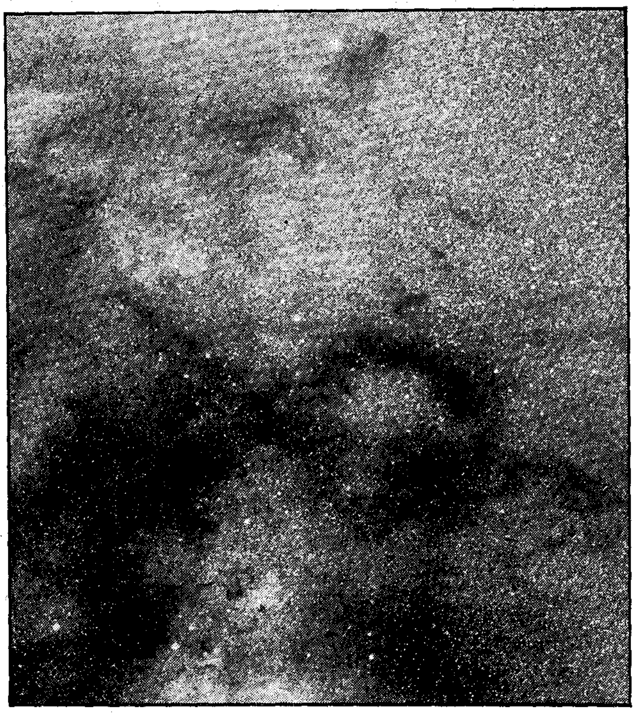
But, following decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court to that effect, President Obregon, in September, 1922, declared Article XXVII to be non-retroactive. Foreign corporations holding concessions, however, maintain that the intent under the article and the manner of its interpretation by the Mexican authorities was confiscation.

The conventions signed last August in Mexico City between the personal representatives of President Harding and President Obregon are based on a frank acknowledgment of the non-retroaction already mentioned. Radical elements and labor leaders in Mexico still insist on the confiscatory application of the article.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DARK MATTER IN SPACE

SOME CELESTIAL BODIES shine by their own light, as the sun; others, like our earth, are dark. The conception of vast masses of non-luminous material, however, so great as to cut off the starlight from whole regions of the sky, and to modify the apparent shapes of luminous regions due to nebulæ or star-clusters, is comparatively new to astronomy. The existence of dark spots in the heavens, or "holes in the sky," has been supposed to show the absence of matter in those regions, instead of the presence of a great obscuring mass. In an article on "Occulting Matter in Space," contributed to *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn.) Elliott Smith assembles the evidence for celestial dark matter and concludes that its existence is now well established and that it affects the whole study of the limiting distance at which stars may be observed from the earth. He writes:



Courtesy of the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin

WHY THESE DARK SPOTS IN THE MILKY WAY?

Once thought of as "holes," the dark areas are now considered likely to be masses of non-luminous matter silhouetted against the luminous nebulæ. This is a photograph by E. E. Barnard of the region north of Theta Ophiuchi.

> "How much starlight is intercepted by non-luminous matter in space? The planets and satellites are familiar examples of non-luminous bodies which at times cut off our view. Meteors are other well-known bodies whose occulting properties should be taken into consideration. Comets, also, should be considered in this connection.
>
> "It is evident that planets, satellites and asteroids had intimately related origins within the solar system. Comets, until recently, were supposed to be of interstellar origin. Whether their origin be solar or interstellar, the fact that their orbits show, in general, no definite relation, one to the other nor to the plane of the ecliptic, indicates that their distribution about the sun is spherical. That the sun is surrounded by a spherical shell, many astronomical units in diameter, in which there is a distribution of meteoric bodies which have the property of cutting off the light which the sun would otherwise radiate into space, seems to me to be of significance in its relation to occulting matter beyond our solar system. The stars are suns which differ from each other because of their varying physical conditions. The spherical shell of meteoric bodies, corresponding to that which surrounds the solar system, might be of such density in a distant stellar system as to decrease effectively the light emanating from it.
>
> "It was not recognized until recent years that non-luminous matter existed in the sky in any conspicuous quantity. In writing of the dark configurations on his photographs of the Milky Way as late as 1905, Professor Barnard spoke of them as vacancies.
>
> "In 1919 Professor Barnard published a 'Catalog of 182 Dark Markings of the Sky.' In the introduction he says: 'It would be unwise to assume that all dark places shown on photographs of the sky are due to intervening opaque masses between us and the stars. In a considerable number of cases no other conclusion seems possible.'
>
> "Professor Barnard further emphasizes the fact that masses of obscuring matter are found in other parts of the sky than the Milky Way.
>
> "The dark areas found in definite outline in such irregular nebulæ as the Trifid are believed to be due to dark matter which cuts off our view of the nebula beyond. The structural detail of the light and dark areas observed in the Orion nebula, their sharp boundary lines and distinctive forms, give every indication of the presence of occulting matter in space.
>
> "In detail, this evidence is well exemplified and illustrated in the photographs of the Bright and Dark Nebulæ south of Zeta Orionis. There is every indication in this photograph that here is a region in which our view of the more distant sky is obstructed by non-luminous matter in association with the bright nebulosity shown.
>
> "Number 5 of the accompanying illustrations consists of two photographs. The images are placed in juxtaposition here to illustrate the commonly accepted interpretation of photographs of this class of nebulæ. The images may be accepted as representing, in plan and elevation, a typical spiral nebula.
>
> "The significant feature is to be found in the lower. The dark broken line across the image is accepted as representing dark occulting matter.
>
> "A similar dark line or lane has been found on so many photographs of spirals as to establish the probability of there being such a ring of dark occulting matter about all spirals. This dark lane is quite evident in the three photographs assembled in No. 4.
>
> "The planetary nebulæ differ in many important particulars from the spirals, and yet there are similarities between them which, in all probability, are the results of the action of the same dynamic forces. For example, taking the Ring Nebula in Lyra (No. 7) as typical, we find that the planetary and the spiral each has a minor and a major axis.
>
> "The Ring Nebula is believed to be an ellipsoidal shell of nebulous material. The light-emitting nebulosity of greatest depth will thus appear as a ring-shaped configuration, viewed from any angle at our distance from it."

If this is a correct statement, it is natural, Mr. Smith thinks, to seek for an explanation of the darkening of the ring at the extremities of the major axis. If the similarities noted are of similar origin we may say that the dynamic forces which will produce and maintain a ring of non-luminous matter in one kind of nebula will be present in the other also. The greatest depth of occulting matter would occur at the extremities of the major axis, as viewed from the earth. He continues:

> "If such a ring of occulting matter is present, the units of which it is composed are probably in rotation about the minor axis of the figure. As the non-luminous matter composing the ring moves across the underlying nebulosity, a variation in its density would cause a variation in the light of the star at the center of the nebula. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that there are observations at hand which point to its variability.

"We need not necessarily infer that the ring of occulting matter in a planetary nebula is distinctly separated from the underlying nebulosity as the rings of Saturn are from the planet. We might plausibly consider it to be the external boundary of the nebula. Occulting matter may also be otherwise associated with its various parts, or may completely surround the whole configuration.

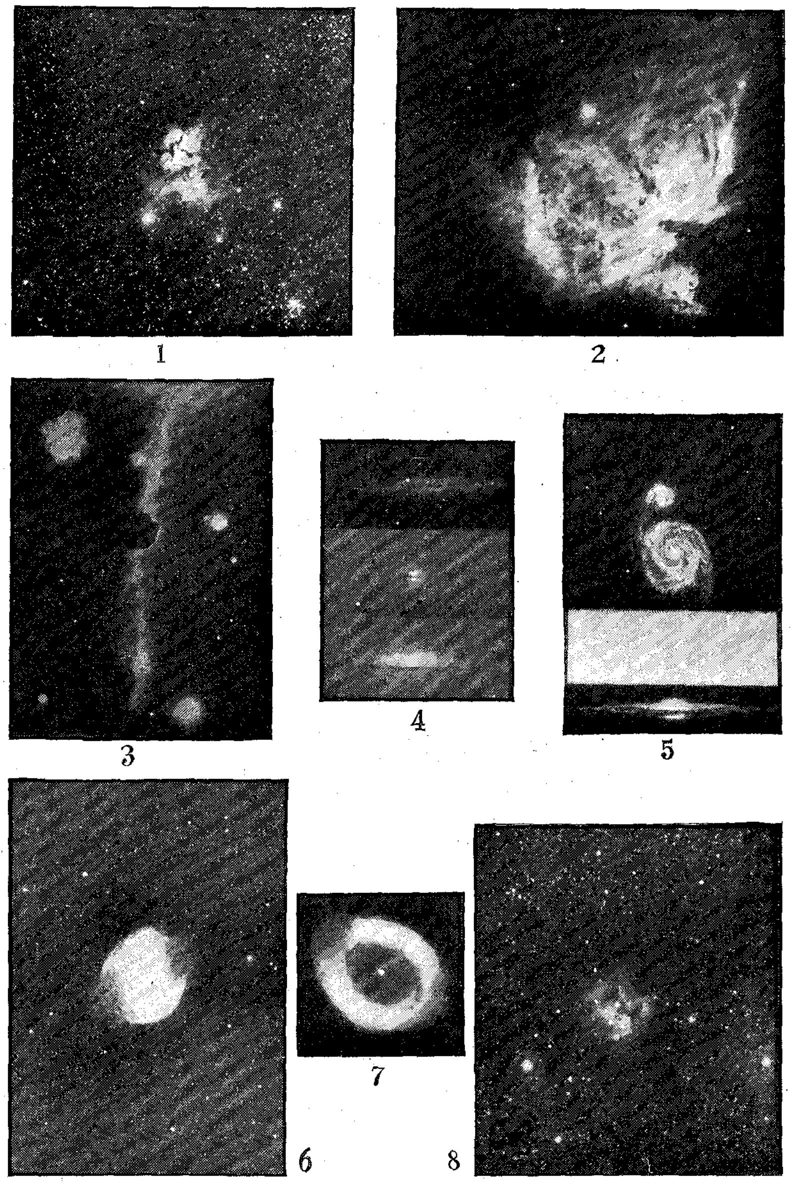
"Of the photographs taken which exhibit the effects of occulting matter in space none are of greater significance than those of the type exemplified by the Diffuse Nebulosity shown in No. 8. The outlying field of stars is relatively dense, while in a circular ring immediately surrounding the nebulosity there is a very noticeable dearth of stars. This ring is believed to be made up of occulting matter which completely surrounds the nebulosity. The vacancy in the ring is the result of the eclipse of the stars behind it.

"The probability thus established, that a configuration may be enclosed completely by occulting and non-luminous matter which, in very appreciable quantity, decreases the light which we would otherwise receive from it, is of such significance as not to be ignored in the discussions of our soundings of the depths of space.

"It is to be noted that there might be a shell of non-luminous, occulting matter about a nebulous mass or group of stars without the evidence of it appearing on a photograph of the region. Thus, if most of the stars whose images are projected upon a plate were between us and the configuration photographed there would be no falling off in their number toward it, and if the occulting matter were of a luminosity equal to that of its sky background, there would be no contrast between the two regions to reveal the presence of the non-luminous matter of the region.

"There is further evidence of the presence of non-luminous bodies in the observations of variable stars and spectroscopic binaries. The region about a nova exhibits a nebulosity which, it seems probable, is non-luminous prior to the star's increase in brightness. Such a nebulosity in connection with novæ is suggestive of the possibility of a similar nebulosity in association with some of the faint stars and of its contributing to their faintness.

"Only in recent years, comparatively, have astronomers recognized that non-luminous matter may be present in interstellar space in quantities sufficient to modify our view of the physical universe about us. As observational evidence along this line increases, a more exact knowledge of its effect, undoubtedly, will be attained."



By courtesy of *Popular Astronomy*

TO PROVE "HOLES IN THE SKY" ARE MASSES OF DARK MATTER

What is considered photographic evidence of non-luminous matter in space. The exact significance of these astronomical photographs is explained in the accompanying text: 1. The Trifid Nebula. From a photograph taken at the Yerkes Observatory with the two-foot reflector. 2. The Orion Nebula. From a photograph taken with the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson. 3. Bright and Dark Nebulæ near Zeta Orionis. From a photograph taken with the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson. For a complete description and full scientific discussion of this photograph see *Astrophysical Journal*, Vol. 53, p. 392, by John C. Duncan. 4. Three Spirals, N. G. C. 891, 7,814 and 4,594 taken with the Crossley Reflector. L. O. Publ. Vol. XIII, opp. p. 54. 5. Spiral Nebulae. From Mount Wilson photographs. 6. The Planetary Nebula, Dumb Bell. *From a Mount Wilson photograph.* 7. The Planetary, Ring Nebula. From a photograph taken with the Crossley Reflector. 8. The Diffuse Nebulosity, N. G. C. II 5,146. From a Lick Observatory photograph.

WHY ANIMALS DO NOT TALK

NOT BECAUSE THEY LACK the organs of speech, says a writer in *The Lancet* (London). Many animals should be able to produce the same range of tones as those of the human voice. Why, then, do they not talk? Because speech is an organ of the brain. The human larynx, a very simple structure, originally a mere valve, was, in fact, utilized by the higher brain centers to serve as a voice-producer, in addition to its early functions, when man's mentality had reached the stage when it needed vocal expression. Some new speculations on the origin of our vocal organs, made by an English investigator, Mr. V. E. Negus, are described and discust in this connection. We read:

"We are in the habit of talking of the larynx as the organ of the voice. It is well to be reminded that the larynx did not come into existence primarily as a sound-producer, nor was it evolved from its beginning in association with the growth of powers of vocalization; it began life as a simple valve at the entrance to the lungs, and it developed its other uses by degrees. Many animals possess an instrument capable, to all appearances, of producing a range of tones like the human voice—yet they do not produce it. The difference between them and us lies, not in the instrument, but in the higher nervous connections and the mentality. The larynx is in reality but a structure which, owing to its convenient situation in the air-stream, has been utilized by the higher centers to serve this function in addition to its primitive duties. The human larynx is really a very simple structure. As in many other parts of the body, the brain has taken possession of a rather primitive instrument and has made it serve purposes which, without the guiding and governing brain, would call for much specialization and intricacy of structure. Primitiveness and absence of specialization are also of great value, almost of necessity, in the evolution of any organ up to the higher possibilities open to it. The lower part of the larynx, below and including the glottis, is still primitively simple. This is the part more particularly concerned in voice production, the part which started its evolutionary career as a valve. Mr. Negus maintains that these structures were evolved in connection with increasing efficiency in olfaction and deglutition after mastication. They are certainly of little direct value in phonation, altho they may indirectly help in the performance of that function by relieving the region concerned of some of the burdens entailed by its more primitive duties."

DISEASES ESPECIALLY FATAL TO WOMEN

THE DEATH-RATES FOR THE GREAT MAJORITY of important maladies are higher among men than among women, but there are some diseases which, year after year, record relatively higher mortality among girls and women. In most such cases, says a writer in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (New York), the reason for the excess is obvious. Certain diseases, including cancer, organic heart disease, and apoplexy, show higher death-rates among women, because this sex has the longer average life-span, and more women than men live to reach those mature ages where most of the deaths from cancer, cardiac conditions, and apoplexy occur. He continues:

"There are, however, other diseases which show, year after year, higher death-rates among females, and for which the reason is by no means clear. The figures for whooping-cough, for example, have shown a higher incidence among girls than among boys, which is contrary to what occurs with measles, scarlet-fever, and diphtheria—the other principal epidemic diseases of childhood.

"Then again, tuberculosis of the intestinal tract, contrary to other forms of tuberculous diseases, kills more women than men. We have never seen a satisfactory explanation for this phenomenon. It is a fact, however, that the excess in the female mortality is confined to the age periods between ten and fifty years; and this suggests that the sex difference may be due to conditions related to maternity. It has been suggested by one authority that some diseases of the female sex organs reduce the powers of resistance and enable the bacillus of tuberculosis to gain a foothold.

"In the United States, women suffer from pellagra to a far greater extent than men. The susceptibility of the former is far more pronounced in America than in Europe. The great preponderance of females over males and the much higher mortality call for explanation. The difference is not so pronounced after age fifty-five as at the younger ages.

"Affections of the endocrine glands (the thyroid, the parathyroid, the pituitary, the adrenal, and the pancreas) uniformly cause much higher mortality among females. Women are much more frequently attacked, and this is especially true of all forms of goiter. In Addison's disease, a rare affection of the suprarenal capsule, males are more frequently attacked than females, but females, on the other hand, show the higher death-rate.

"Diabetes is a disease with a most decided sex incidence. Men are more frequently affected than women—at least more men than women are treated for diabetes—but more women than men die of the disease. One prominent authority suggests that the apparent preponderance of the disease in men may be due to some extent to the larger percentage of men who are examined by life insurance companies. The result is that with women, much more than with men, the disease goes undetected. He suggests, furthermore, that the fact that more men than women receive special medical treatment for diabetes, and that, at the same time, more women than men die of the disease, is evidence in favor of the effectiveness of the present treatments."

Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, a disease that affects children for the most part, is far more prevalent in girls than in boys. It sometimes terminates fatally, the writer tells us, and deaths chargeable to it result directly from complications, rather than from chorea itself. Even at advanced ages, where relatively low mortality occurs, the sex incidence prevails. Mental conditions, except general paralysis of the insane, cause 50 per cent. higher mortality among women than among men. We read further:

"Anemia, a disease due either to reduction in the amount of blood as a whole, or of the blood corpuscles, or of certain constituents of the blood, is another condition which causes many more deaths among females than males. This is true at every age of life. One type of anemia, known as chlorosis, is, in effect, definitely a disease of girls, the age of onset being usually between the fourteenth and seventeenth year. One prominent medical authority states that it is doubtful if males are ever affected with chlorosis, but he does not venture any opinion as to why this is true. One type of anemia, known as pernicious anemia, is more common among males.

"Liver and gall-bladder diseases, with the exception of cirrhosis, show, year in and year out, such strong preponderance in female mortality that there can be no doubt whatever of the existence of a definite cause for this phenomenon. In the case of the rare disease, acute yellow atrophy of the liver, the reason for the relatively high female death-rate probably lies in the recognized frequent association of the disease with pregnancy. Pregnancy is also believed by medical authors to be an important factor in causing the high death-rate among women from gall-stones.

"Diseases of the veins and chronic bronchitis are two other conditions more fatal to women.

"Among deaths caused by violence there is only one kind, burns, which is charged with a higher death toll among girls and women. Three out of every five deaths from this cause are those of females.

"The predominance of deaths among this sex may suggest to the clinicians and to the laboratory students of these diseases, relations which will serve as a clue for directing further research."

REPAIRS ON MACHINES AND HUMANS

GRUMBLING ABOUT THE DOCTORS is reported by an editorial writer for *The Scientific American* (New York) on the part of a friend of his. This man asserts, we are told, that as diagnosticians the medical men are but a sorry lot. "Something goes wrong," he said, "with a complicated machine in my factory. I call in a skilled mechanic. He quickly locates the trouble; readjustments or repairs are made; and the worry is over. Now the body is a machine and the doctor is the engineer. Something goes wrong. You call in the doctor; he diagnoses; prescribes medicine, diet, etc. You follow instructions faithfully; but with no results. No, take it from me, the average doctor simply isn't in it with the mechanical engineer in finding what is wrong with a machine and setting it right." And the *Scientific American* man thus comes to the rescue of his medical friend. He says:

"We pointed out that to compare the most ingenious and perfect mechanism ever made by man with the human body, was as foolish as to place his baby's go-cart in the same class with a Rolls-Royce motor. We asked him to consider that altho the modern high-class automobile in respect of the ingenuity of its design, its power, durability, speed and ease of control, may be regarded as the most perfect mechanical triumph of the age, it is but a child's toy in comparison with that crowning triumph of all creation, man. Not only is this body of ours a heat engine, with an efficiency undreamed of in any heat engines of man's construction; but it is a self-contained chemical laboratory, in which are carried on, ceaselessly and surely, scores of differing elaborate reactions for the production of the substances needed for the growth and repair of the body.

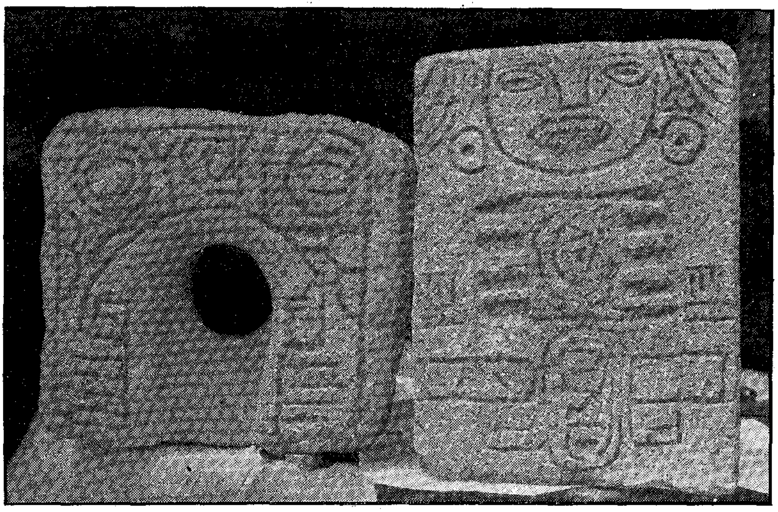
"For one point in which the man-made machine may go wrong there are a thousand where this infinitely complex human machine may slip into trouble. We bade him be fair to the doctor by recognizing the infinite complexity of the problem of making the right diagnosis in a complicated human disease.

"And then, to drive in the last nail of conviction, we dwelt upon the marvelous fact, that the human machine is self-repairing. To match that, the automobile would have to be capable of building up the walls of its cylinders, the surfaces of its piston-rings and the seating of its valves, continuously, and in the exact measure in which they were worn away. And as for the tires, they would have to fabricate new rubber on their treads as these were ceaselessly disintegrated; and when a deep gash was cut in the shoe, molecule by molecule new rubber would have to be built up by the tire itself, automatically, until the wound was wholly closed.

"Altho it is true that but for this marvelous power of self-repair, the doctors and surgeons would, indeed, be in a hopeless quandary, we may at least be assured of this: that the most difficult repair job in a garage or a factory is simplicity itself compared with repair work in a hospital of sick men."

A MEXICAN LIBRARY 7,000 YEARS OLD

THE DISCOVERY OF A BURIED COLLECTION of engraved stone tablets near the city of Mexico is described by William L. Stidger in the Dearborn *Independent* (Dearborn, Mich.). The antiquarians who have discovered and unearthed this find say that it is a prehistoric library, the product of a Mongoloid civilization earlier than that of the Aztecs, or even that of their predecessors, the Toltecs. The situation of the buried tablets with reference to certain lava streams, the time of whose emission can be estimated, shows their age, we are told, to be at least 7,000 years—possibly much older. Mr. Stidger assures us that the days of the Revolution in Mexico never produced anything more exciting that those of July last, when Prof. William Niven and Dr. J. H. Cornyn uncovered this library, from ten to twenty-five feet under the earth, just beneath a thick layer of volcanic ashes. We read:



By courtesy of the Dearborn *Independent*

REAL AMERICAN CLASSICS

Two "books" from a library in Mexico, which was completed thousands of years before Columbus came to America. The tablet on the right shows a picture of the sun god, while the one on the left contains the symbol of the volcano god, whose activities may have been responsible for the burying of this library under a layer of volcanic ashes.

"'How old would you say the library is?' Professor Niven was asked, as the pieces tumbled out from perfect shelves where they had evidently been placed many thousands of years ago.

"'At least seven thousand years old, and possibly ten thousand. We know that the volcanic deluge came about five thousand years ago, for we can measure that by the various strata that are above the volcanic débris. This entire valley was a great volcanic cone with fifty active volcanic mountains, and at least three of these giants constantly threw out streams of lava and ash and fire which inundated this valley like a great flood. It was at that inundation that this prehistoric library was covered and the attendants buried.'

"To the average American mind this seems hard to believe. The prehistoric pyramid near Mexico City is so old that it has no ornaments on it at all. It is just a great, crude pyramid of rough masonry without a sign of cement to hold together the stones with which it is built. They are laid, stone upon stone, but they have stood through ten centuries or more. When I visited this pyramid they showed me a stream of lava which is twenty feet deep. You can see its pathway, as distinctly as you can see the Mississippi River, where it flowed forth from the now dead volcanic cone, winding its way down the valley toward the present site of Mexico City, covering everything in its path twenty feet deep, until it came to this ancient pyramid, which it surrounded as it would a small mountain. Professor Cummings has dug down through this layer of volcanic lava to the bottom of the pyramid, which is ten feet below the lava stream. As to the age of this pyramid, scientists know that the volcanic upheavals must have come at least seven thousand years ago, and the pyramid was erected centuries before that. Human skeletons are found both beneath and imbedded in this lava stream.

"So it is with the library that has just been uncovered by the archeologists. They know that it is at a depth beneath the lava ash and débris, altho no stream of lava came this way.

"The books are tablets, just as the books of the libraries of ancient peoples have always been. These tablets are of all sizes. They have their writings on five sides of a stone. Some of the books are crude and some of them show a high degree of stone-book-making skill. They range over a long period of time, just as the books in our modern libraries do.

"'How do you tell for a certainty the age and extent of this library?' Professor Niven was asked as we watched the men digging out piece after piece with ancient hieroglyphics telling the story of the past.

"'Because we know certain letters and signs and figures. They are stable and certain. We have established them scientifically.'

"'What are some of these signs that you know for a certainty?'

"'There are more than two hundred symbols that we can recognize in this library. We recognize the symbol of the moon, the symbol of fire, the earth mother, water, lightning, the sun's rays, the symbol of the volcano god, the symbols of morning and evening, the symbols of the various stars and heavenly bodies, of which the people of that period knew much. Many of the books of the Mongoloid library are books on the stars. They knew the heavens.'

"'When did this Mongolian civilization which left behind it this tremendous library exist?' these men were asked.

"'Many centuries before even the Toltec or the Aztec races.'

"In this excavated library of the Mongoloid civilization that preceded both the Toltec or Aztec civilizations, a conventional flower is the sign which represented fire; a half circle with a concentric circle represented either the rising or the setting sun; a cross represented the four movements of the sun.

"Mythical animals appear in this library and they are always connected with the fire and sun signs.

"The sun is always shown in yellow or orange.

"The fire is always shown in a deep red.

"The water symbol is always in green or blue.

"The morning symbol is always white.

"Each day new books from this library are being unearthed, and they have these symbols and stories still intact; perfect specimens, with the colors still as brilliant as when they were painted on and baked in clay ten thousand years ago. This set of ancient books tells us that the fire god is the oldest god of the Mongolian civilization. He is always represented as a wrinkled old man. He always wears a pointed hat as a symbol of productivity. The origin of the fire god was the volcanic-shaped cone with fire pouring out, but it evolved into the cone-shaped hat of another symbolism.

"Smoke is always represented by upward-curling rays.

"The mountain god is said by the Aztecs to have an incense pot burning inside of the volcanoes. There are historic evidences of three great volcanoes which ten centuries ago were in constant eruption. These are represented by three circles in all symbolism

O......................O......................O
sun god................volcano god................fire god

"This symbolism came down from the Mongolian civilization up to the Aztec times."

One conventional type of deep dish is found constantly in these ruins. It is a great incense dish. Symbolically it represents the Mexico Valley. On the edge are three volcano gods, each with a hole through his body coming out of the top of his head. In this hole the ancient peoples burned their incense. These three volcano gods were the three great volcanic mountains that at that time were in constant eruption. To quote further:

"This library shows that the various pyramids that were erected in the valley also represented worship of the volcano gods. They are shaped like a volcano and the chief method of worship was to build fires on the tops of these pyramids and keep them burning for fifty-two years, which was the century of these ancient peoples. It was on top of these pyramids that human sacrifices were made to the volcano gods long before the Aztecs came along with their human sacrifices.

"In addition to the books, architectural drawings have been dug up by hundreds.

"They are drawn by the architect in colors and show each dimension and floor of the various pyramids and temples."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

HEALTH FROM RADIO

ARE THE ELECTRIC WAVES from our thousands of transmission and broadcasting stations capable of affecting our bodily health in any way, for good or evil? J. E. Lowdell, a contributor to *Conquest* (London) thinks that they may be, and believes that we may profit thereby. In his article, which he entitles "Will Wireless Improve Our Health?" he recounts some of what he terms the "benefits we may hope for," from this source. If we admit, argues Mr. Lowdell, that, in certain complaints, electricity can be employed as a curative agent, we shall not be unprepared to believe that "wireless" waves may, in course of time, effect an improvement in our health. He writes:

"Pure water, as is well known, is a non-conductor of electricity; and a current only passes through it when certain bodies called 'electrolytes' are held in solution. The accepted theory is that, when dissolving, a proportion of the molecules of these divide into two parts, known as *ions*, both of which are charged with electricity. One is positive, the other negative; and they are termed respectively, *anions* and *cations*. Under normal circumstances, ions move about haphazard in all directions; but under the influence of an electric current, their movements are restricted to definite directions—anions advancing from the positive to the negative electrode, cations proceeding from the negative to the positive electrode.

"Protoplasm, the stuff which constitutes our body tissues, along with its products, is a non-conductor, and electricity only circulates through it on account of the presence of numerous salts, which are electrolytes, and the ions of these salts behave under the directive influence of the current just as the ions in an ordinary aqueous solution. In taking up their respective paths, however, they have to force their way through the tissue walls; and this effect is used for nerve and tissue stimulation.

"One of the most prolific causes of early mortality is—civilization. In towns and cities people are confronted with factors which tend to produce disorders and decrease resistance.

"We may well wonder then whether the progress of civilization continues to be productive of conditions to which our bodies can not be adapted or may we, perhaps, hope that a general improvement of health will result from the ever-increasing diffusion of 'wireless' waves? A little consideration will, I think, convince us that this last alternative conclusion is one which may be seriously entertained.

"Prior to 1893, all processes of applying electricity to the body as a remedial agent required the use of conductors. But during that year, Professor d'Arsouval, of Paris, introduced a method of *auto-conduction*, in which the subject is completely isolated from the electrical source, secondary currents being induced within the body.

"After conducting experiments on human and animal subjects with high-frequency waves propagated in the manner described, Professor d'Arsonval communicated the results he had found to the French Academy of Science. Here are two of his statements: "'These currents act energetically on the vitality of the tissues'; and 'This mode of electrization exerts a very powerful influence on the intimate phenomenon of nutrition. . . .'

"Dr. Tousey, Consulting-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Clinic, New York, tells us that 'the activity of the lymphatic and other glands is increased,' while 'in cases of defective metabolism we find increased oxidation produced by high-frequency currents. . . . And this effect is not a temporary one, but a permanent one of increased tissue activity,' tonic effects being produced on 'any person within ten feet of the apparatus.'

"Already we have multitudinous transmission stations scattered throughout the world; and with the increasing use of 'wireless' in connection with broadcasting, communication, and navigation, space is ever becoming more and more permeated by the very type of waves which have been shown to be so beneficial.

"Surely, then, undergoing perpetual treatment, we, who dwell in this natural cage of the universe, must, in time, experience a calming effect on our nerves which will outbalance the additional strain imposed by the advance of civilization, and thus inevitably obtain at least *some* increase of vitality. May we not expect that, through stimulated metabolism and additional glandular activity, the nervous system will be strengthened, and that greater bodily resistance will reduce the prevalence of all disease? How much time must elapse before these benefits become discernible can not, of course, be readily foretold; but that they will eventually result, seems, in the light of present-day knowledge, to be tolerably certain.

"It may be objected that the waves used for wireless transmission, compared with those used in the process of auto-conduction, are of such small magnitude as to produce little or no effect; but when we consider the powerful effects wrought in those who are constantly subjected to the cumulative action of Röntgen rays, even of the lowest strength, we can scarcely forbear from drawing the inference that the accumulated effect on the human body of waves used for wireless transmission, tho totally different in nature, may be equally marked in effect."

A FRENCH CURE FOR SLEEPING-SICKNESS

FROM TIME TO TIME statements have appeared in the daily press to the effect that the Germans have developed a remarkable remedy, known as "Bayer 205," for African sleeping-sickness. This has generally been accompanied by the assertion that the Germans would not bestow this boon upon the world unless their former colonies of German East Africa should be restored to them. Apropos of this, fresh news has come to hand that certain French scientists have in their turn developed a similar remedy by independent research. We find the matter discust in a late number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), from which we quote:

"In a note read before the Academy of Sciences, as well as in a report published in the Annals of the Pasteur Institute, E. Fourneau describes researches undertaken by him with the collaboration of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tréfouël and Mr. J. Vallée in the endeavor to discover a product equivalent to Bayer 205, of whose composition nothing is known except that it contains neither antimony nor arsenic, but which is stated to have an extraordinary effect upon the protozoa known as trypanosomes, germs which cause various diseases of men and animals (especially sleeping-sickness) which scourge Africa."

Fourneau and his assistants set to work by making a thorough study of all patents taken out by Bayer & Co., the German manufacturing chemists, for the last ten years. They discovered one in which the declaration was made that the substances contained therein had the property of acting upon trypanosomes. Taking this as a starting-point, they finally developed a highly complex product, which they have designated as 309. Since the full title of this compound contains something like thirty syllables, one is thankful to be able to call it by a number. Chemists call it a "symmetrical urea" of a meta-amino acid—trisulfonate of sodium. This has the same physical properties as the Bayer 205, and it likewise has the property of killing trypanosomes. Whether it is chemically the same as the German remedy is unknown, since the formula of the latter is a trade secret. The French compound is to be given freely to the world both as to the substances contained and the manner of preparation. We read further:

"Bayer 205 has an extraordinary trypanocide effect, without being highly toxic. In the same way the French remedy is extremely active but only slightly poisonous; the difference between the active remedial dose and the injurious dose is very great. A mouse can bear without trouble a dose of 10 or 12 milligrams, but a dose of 1-16 of a milligram has been found sufficient to cure all mice infected with trypanosomes. If 309 is not identical with 205, it is at any rate a very similar and very powerful remedy. Moreover, it possesses to an extraordinary degree the character of specificity. In other words, if this highly complex molecule be modified in the slightest manner, it ceases to act as a germicide for trypanosomes."

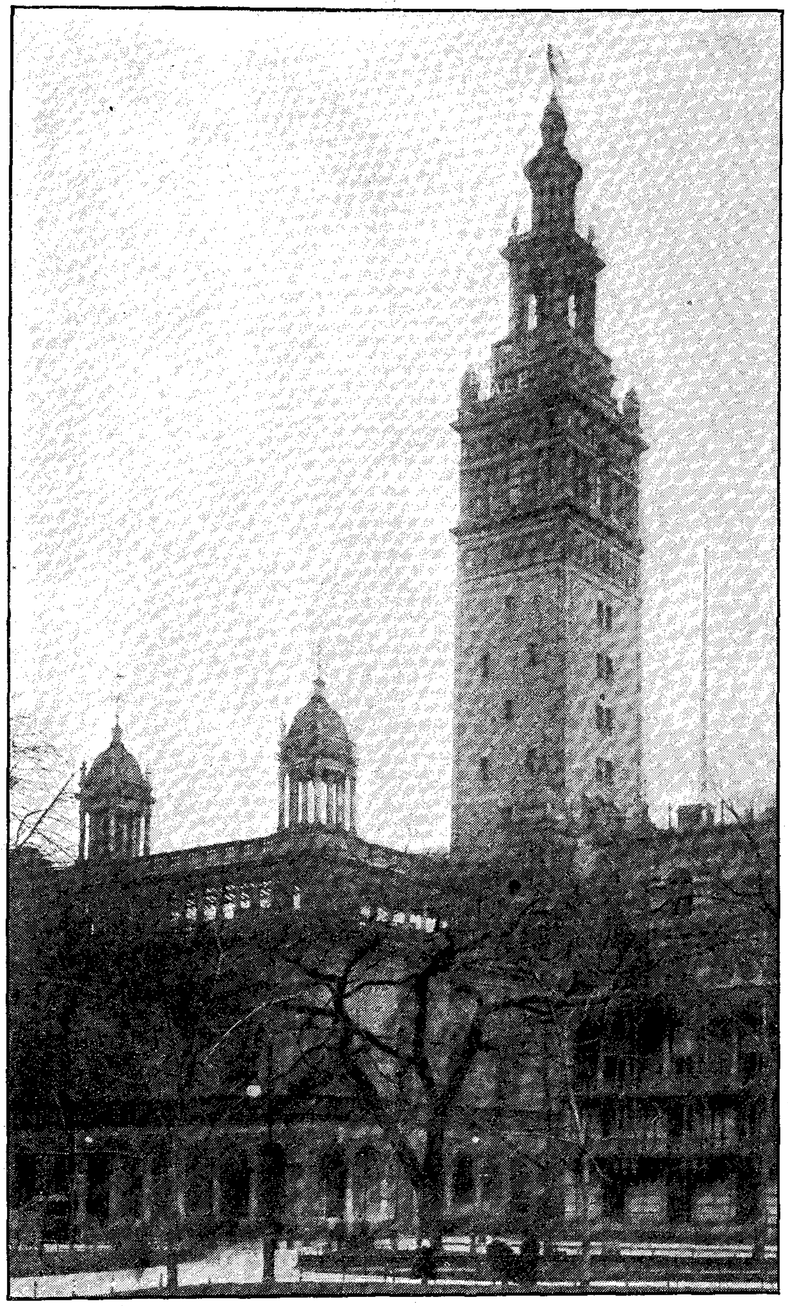
The article closes by a reference to the excellent results obtained by German physicians in Africa with Bayer 205, acting under the auspices of the English authorities. The results obtained were so excellent that *The British Medical Journal* devotes much space to an account of the subject. It is hoped that independent investigators will make comparative studies of the French and the German remedies.

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

DIANA'S COMING DESCENT

"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING in New York" it used to be called; and perhaps there are still some who can find no sufficient rival to the Madison Square Garden. It has just housed the Democratic convention, and this will likely be its swan song, for its days are numbered and no gathering of anything like this in historic importance can succeed the convention here in the few months of life remaining to the Garden. "The masterpiece of Stanford White" is also the epithet sometimes applied. White's work has suffered a curious mortality, and the Garden will not be the first of his buildings to give way to the march of trade. The tower, a replica of the Geralda tower in Seville, topped by the statue of Diana by Saint-Gaudens, has been a notable artistic feature of New York; but its effectiveness has been marred by surrounding, almost overshadowing, edifices for some years. For eleven years Diana in a sense has stood by us of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Her station atop the tower has been on the level of our windows, and we join with others in lamenting her downfall. The New York *World* has a pean in her praise as well as a wish for her life and preservation elsewhere:



THE DOOMED GARDEN

The scene of mirth and tragedy, of many events of national importance. It is the architectural masterpiece of Stanford White.

"Thirty-four years ago Diana, atop of Madison Square Garden, had an unobstructed view. When Stanford White designed the tower that fifteen years later looked down on his tragic death, the Pulitzer Building was the only structure in New York affording a broader outlook. Diana has been hemmed in, and now even her tower is to be demolished to give space for an office building. The Democratic Convention will be the climax of the Garden's history.

"Diana has had opportunity to watch the gathering of many and various crowds. Adelina Patti's notes floated up to the huntress—and the bark of Harry Thaw's pistol. Crowds have been moved by appeals to patriotism, to charity, to faith and to bigotry. There Woodrow Wilson appealed to his countrymen, and bicycle riders have whirled in week-long grinds. Men have contended for political office and for the prizes of pugilism. Hardly a New Yorker but has some memory of 'The Garden.'

"A new and greater amusement hall with twice as many seats will be erected on the Eighth Avenue car-barn site at Fiftieth Street. The new Garden will succeed the old, and it, too, will begin to accumulate traditions and the kind of history which only great gatherings of people can create. Perhaps the new garden will house the next great political convention of either party. If the promoters of the new venture could arrange a suitable pedestal for Diana, the plan would be welcome. Saint-Gaudens's Lady of the Chase has made herself a part of New York's skyline. She would be missed."

The tragedy that had its scene of action in the Garden is said to have sounded the doom of the Garden. Stanford White, the architect, perished here, and it was long before any kind of a show was put on in the house he had designed. The New York *Times* speaks of the probable future of Diana:

"While Madison Square Garden is at the height of its fame, Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, announces that Diana, the St. Gaudens lady in bronze atop the Moorish tower, must go.

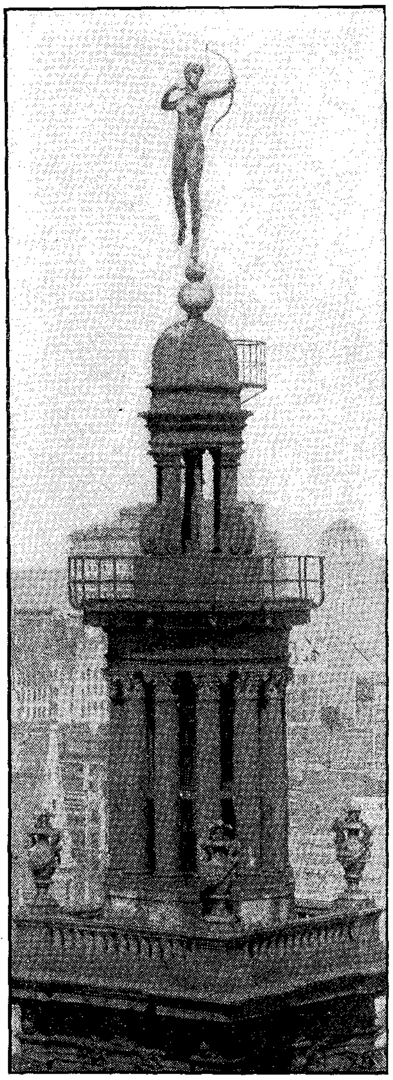
"The Garden is to be torn down and be replaced by a new building for the New York Life Insurance Company. For weeks architects and officials of the company have been trying to find a job for Diana on the new building.

"'If it should be possible we shall do so,' said Mr. Kingsley recently. 'However, there seems no chance of that and we have practically abandoned the idea. We shall have to make some other disposition of her.'

"Those who know say her fate will not be in doubt long and that, whatever happens, it will not be a sad one. Several weeks ago the director of the New York City Museum, to be opened next fall, said he was trying to induce Diana to make her home there for the future and could promise her light work, Thursday and every other Sunday off, and the best of treatment. There can be little doubt that a letter from the museum to that effect is now on Mr. Kingsley's desk."

PICKING THE WORLD MUSIC MASTERPIECES

THE "WORLD'S BEST BOOKS," all the way from ten to a hundred, have been canvassed and listed over and over again; but we don't recall ever seeing a list of the "greatest masterpieces in musical art." *The Etude* (Philadelphia) has at last supplied the lack, and has called on twenty-six musicians to sit in court on the choice. No critic was asked in to furnish an opinion, and this omission serves to give one of their number cause for some caustic comment. "The mere critic," writes Mr. Lawrence Gilman of *The Herald Tribune*, "being unable, as a rule, either to compose or interpret a symphony or an opera, is incompetent, *ipso facto*, to estimate its value as music." "How well we know that veteran argument!" he comments, and quotes his predecessor's rejoinder to the same plea that "no man who can not cook or serve a ragout could possibly eat one." Since no critics are called in judgment it may be well to take Mr. Gilman's presentation of the results of the critical excursion of the group of twenty-six musicians and composers. First let us name them: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SAINT GAUDENS'S DIANA

For years the most "elevated" work of art to be found in New York

"*The Etude* assembled a musical World Court whose twenty-six members represented their countries in the following proportions: America, eight; Russia, four; England, three; Poland, three; Italy, two; France, one; Belgium, one; Spain, one; Germany, one; Austria, one; Australia, one. The members of this World Court were Leopold Auer, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, John Alden Carpenter, George W. Chadwick, Frederick Corder, Charles M. Courboin, Vicent d'Indy, Clarence Eddy, Arthur Foote, Robert Fuchs, Amelita Galli-Curci, Percy Grainger, Mark Hambourg, Josef Hofmann, Alberto Jonas, Edwin W. Lemare, Josef Lhevinne, Moritz Moszkowski, Giacomo Puccini, Olga Samaroff, Eduard Schütt, Cyril Scott, John Philip Sousa, Walter R. Spalding, Siegfried Wagner and Owen Wister. Of these twenty-six musicians nine are composers, seven are pianists, three are conductors, three are organists, one is a singer, one is a violinist, one is an educator and one is (according to the *Etude*'s classification) a 'publicist.' There is not a single critic among the lot."

Mr. Gilman has a tender feeling for certain of the judges, called on "to pontificate," who let a "note of apology run through their deliverances." He likes those best who do not try to "sidestep the personal factor in arriving at their estimates," and picks Mr. Hofmann for first consideration:

"Mr. Josef Hofmann, sincerely indifferent to the convention that requires one in a consideration of this sort to choose the 'accepted' masterworks—the Ninth Symphony, the B-minor Mass, etc.—goes his own way and hands in this unconventional list:

"Chopin, Ballade in F-minor; Chopin, Sonata in B-flat minor; Wagner, Funeral March from 'Gotterdammerung'; Schumann, C-major Fantasy; Brahms, C-minor Symphony; Beethoven, C-minor Symphony; Schubert, 'Der Doppelganger'; Schubert, 'Gretchen am Spinnrade'; Schubert, 'Erlkonig'; Brahms, Quintet in F-minor.

"Mr. Hofmann is a brave man. How did he dare omit the B-minor Mass and the Ninth Symphony in favor of two Schubert songs!

"Almost equally brave and independent is Mr. John Alden Carpenter; for tho he bows dutifully to Bach's great Mass, he turns blithely about and leads into the Temple no less a gamin than Irving Berlin's 'Everybody Step'; and here, bless our souls! is 'Pinafore,' which Mr. Carpenter appears to prefer to 'Tristan und Isolde,' the Ninth Symphony and the 'Missa Solemnis.' But perhaps Mr. Carpenter was spoofing the more solemn members of the Court. Here is his list in full:

"Bach, B-minor Mass; Beethoven, Seventh Symphony; Berlin, 'Everybody Step'; Bizet, 'Carmen'; Chopin, C-sharp minor Polonaise; Debussy, 'Pelleas et Melisande'; Moussorgsky, 'Boris Godounoff'; Stravinsky, 'Petroushka'; Sullivan, 'Pinafore'; Wagner, 'Die Meistersinger.'

"'In the case of Berlin and of Chopin,' explains Mr. Carpenter, 'the choice of the particular composition is arbitrary. Any one of half a dozen masterpieces of the same type by either composer would serve as well.'

"Monsieur Vincent d'Indy—who, by the way, has himself produced at least one masterpiece that is almost as commanding as Mr. Berlin's 'Everybody Step'—is refreshing in his statement of preferences. He has no doubts; he is completely confident, completely assured. 'I am not embarrassed in sending a list of the Ten Greatest Masterpieces of Music,' he writes, 'as I believe that real musicians will not differ in their appreciation of these works.' Here is his list—in which only one work, the B-minor Mass, appears also on the list of Mr. Carpenter—'a real musician' beyond any question, yet in this matter of taste how shockingly irreconcilable with M. d'Indy!

"Monteverdi, 'Orfeo'; Bach, B-minor Mass; Bach, St. Matthew Passion; Gluck, 'Orfeo'; Beethoven, Missa Solemnis; Beethoven, Quartet No. 12, in E-flat; Beethoven, Ninth Symphony; Wagner, 'Tristan und Isolde'; Wagner, 'Parsifal'; Franck, Quartet in D-major."

Madame Galli-Curci in the midst of her list strikes an American note that gives Mr. Gilman a chance to sound a whole octave:

"On one point, however, Lucia is adamant: 'The greatest melody of the folk-song type is "Suwanee River"—I say this without hesitation.' And this, together with Kelley's 'Paradise Lost' and 'The Stars and Stripes Forever' (obligingly voted for by the composer himself), is the only American music that appears. Yet we would go singing to the stake for our conviction that the first movement of Edward MacDowell's 'Keltic Sonata' contains incomparably greater music than anything in the feeble and insipid violin concerto of Mendelssohn, which appears in four of the lists as one of the Ten Greatest Musical Masterpieces—those of Leopold Auer, Madame Bloomfield-Zeisler, Josef Lhevinne and Moritz Moszkowski. But MacDowell was an American, and has been dead only sixteen years."

There are other interesting things in Mr. Gilman's article if we only had space to quote them. Readers will be interested in the summary of the deliberations of the World Court, so we give the results as analyzed by *The Etude:*

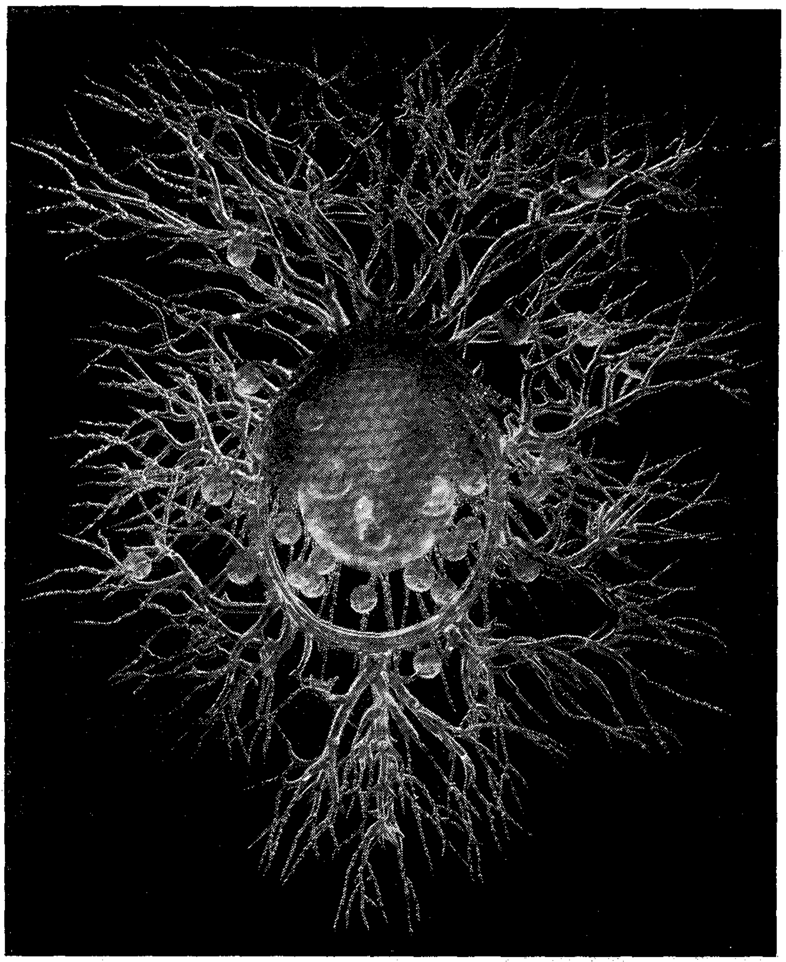
"Of the masterpieces enumerated, the following lead: 'Die Meistersinger,' 14; Mass in B-minor, 10; Fifth Symphony, 9; 'Tristan und Isolde,' 9; Ninth Symphony, 7; 'Carmen,' 7; 'Pathetic' Symphony, 5; 'Don Giovanni,' 4; First Symphony, Brahms, 4; Violin Concerto of Mendelssohn, 4; Sonata in B-flat minor, Chopin, 4; Piano Concerto, Schumann, 4; 'L'Après-midi d'un Faun,' 4; Sonata, Opus III, Beethoven, 4; Seventh Symphony of Beethoven, 4; St. Matthew Passion, 4; Unfinished Symphony of Schubert, 4; Schubert's 'Erlking,' 4; 'Parsifal,' 4.

"The composer whose name appears most frequently is Beethoven, who is mentioned thirty-six times. The rating stands as follows:

"Beethoven, 36; Wagner, 33; Bach, 24; Mozart, 14; Brahms, 14; Schubert, 13; Chopin, 12; Schumann, 12; Mendelssohn, 8; Tchaikovsky, 8; Debussy, 7; Bizet, 7; Franck, 7."

NEW STUDIES FOR ARTISTS

BIOLOGY IS NOW RECOMMENDED as a study for designers of textiles, wall-papers, mosaics, and many crafts. It is guaranteed to stimulate the esthetic, perceptive and creative powers. Dr. Janson, the distinguished museum director of Stuttgart puts forward such a recommendation in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart), claiming that a rare pleasure is in store for the microscopist in the amazingly beautiful patterns and designs to be found in an infinite number of organic structures. Dr. Janson begins with the remark that some years ago he saw the question raised in a well-known periodical devoted to natural history, as to whether it was possible for a machine to be beautiful—in other words, whether a machine might be so constructed as not only to function perfectly but to arouse a sense of esthetic pleasure in the beholder. The answers to this query were divided in opinion which is, of course, quite natural. We face here the ancient problem of the definition of beauty. The famous definition of Keats springs to the lips, and beside it may well be put Dr. Johnson's definition: "Beauty is that which makes glad the heart of man." Then Dr. Janson puts the question:



Photographs by courtesy of Museum of Natural History, New York

TO BE TRANSLATED INTO DESIGN

A microscopic reproduction of the *Lithocercus Magnificus* (Radiolania), in which the sensitive and ingenious artist may find inspiration.

"Can the sight of a machine quicken the pulse through pure joy? This is undoubtedly quite possible, but it depends upon who is looking at it."

At this point in the article occurs the first illustration, the picture of a stately American freight engine from the Baldwin works. Dr. Janson remarks that the laity may perhaps find pleasure in its aspect, merely from the cleanness and brightness of the steel, and the brilliant sheen of the polished brass parts—purely external things. But—

"Very different will be the feeling produced in the man possessing technical knowledge of the working of the engine. He sees in fancy each part performing its allotted function. In his vision the motionless machine moves forward. To form is added motion, and this more esoteric vision of the whole in relation to its appointed purpose and its fitness for the exact performance of its function will make his heart leap higher than that of the layman . . . the same thing is true of the beholder who stands before an automobile, a sail-boat or a steam-engine.

"Very similar is the effect produced by natural objects. The purely external factors of form and color affect the person who has no further comprehension of them. The form alone is less effective than the color; the two complement each other. The web of a spider gains in effect from the glittering dewdrops caught in its meshes. But the form alone not seldom furnishes a very intense esthetic pleasure to the eye provided with a magnifying glass or a microscope."

Some of the examples listed in illustration of this are the single-celled organisms among plants and animals, the pollen grains of flowers, the smaller moths and butterflies, various forms of crystals, and details of larger objects, such as the legs and antennæ of insects, the hairs of caterpillars, cross-sections of the quills of hedgehogs.

"It is a high merit of Ernst Haeckel that he first in his work, 'Art Forms in Nature,' made these beauties accessible to the general public and called them to the attention of the art crafts, whose practitioners often bear witness that the suggestion bore fruit. To the man of especial knowledge, on the other hand, the charm is widened and deepened. . . . Even forms which seem exaggerated and, therefore, have a rather repellent effect appeal to his mental knowledge of their purpose, so that the grotesque effect is softened; cases in point are the form of the kangaroo, the beak of the rhinoceros bird."

Dr. Janson advances the very pregnant idea that mere form first wins true vitality and interest when motion is added to it. He speaks of the greater thrill imparted by a horse in motion with flying tail and waving mane, with rippling muscles and with flashing eyes than by one seen quietly grazing. The same thing is true of many other creatures, the graceful snake, the seal at play, the subtly moving weasel. Going on:

"This is why the animals of the Zoological Gardens give so little esthetic pleasure to their visitors, and may even be repulsive, because their powers of motion are at least circumscribed; but as soon as the climbing ape with its ugly spider-like limbs begins to clamber upward one loses one's sense of repulsion as one observes the beautiful lines of his forms of motion, and even the gross masses of the pachyderms gain something in esthetic value as soon as they begin to move.

"But the effect exerted upon us by color is far more vivid and rapid than that of form; the splendor of flowers moves even a nature possest of little sensibility—not color in itself so much as the colored object . . . for nature works admirably with objects. Modern art craft has learned much from her, bringing together brilliant colors in a manner which was formerly sedulously avoided. As in the case of form the esthetic pleasure given by color is heightened by a profounder penetration into details. Look through a magnifying glass at the flowers of the forget-me-not or the snowdrop and the pleasure received is heightened to those of informed minds by the thought of how few and simple

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

are the basic materials employed by the plant in the elaboration of its gorgeous color harmonies."

Here, too, as Dr. Janson reminds us, the imagination enters into play so that we fill in details for ourselves, elaborating the pleasure given by a rose, for instance, by a vision of it in a well-chosen vase in a certain corner of a certain room. He remarks, too, that lifeless natural objects, such as precious stones, demand such a mental background more than living ones, also—

"Plants are particularly fitted to form a background for animals of glowing colors. The landscape gardener, too, counts upon the effect of contrast, and upon that of a suitable background and sets flowering shrubs glowing with color against the quiet monotone of a bit of woodland."

Here follows an interesting discussion of the difference between modern and old-fashioned taste with respect to formal gardens, flower-beds of geometric design, etc., the modern eye preferring arrangements more suggestive of those actually found in nature. Another interesting idea is that motion adds vividness and life to color as well as to form as in the darting of the humming-bird, the flight of the gaily colored parrot or the spreading of a peacock's gorgeous iridescent tail. Moreover:

"Strong contrasts of color are greatly softened by motion, being modified into a delicate series of subtle intermediate tones, exactly as stiff forms are modified into flexible and flowing lines by means of motion.

"Hence the highest esthetic pleasure is secured where form and color are united with purposeful motion to complete the picture, as when the glorious wings of an admirable butterfly flash against the flower or the delicate wings of a dragon-fly spread in shimmering flight above the surface of water."

KIPLING TO THE RHODES SCHOLARS

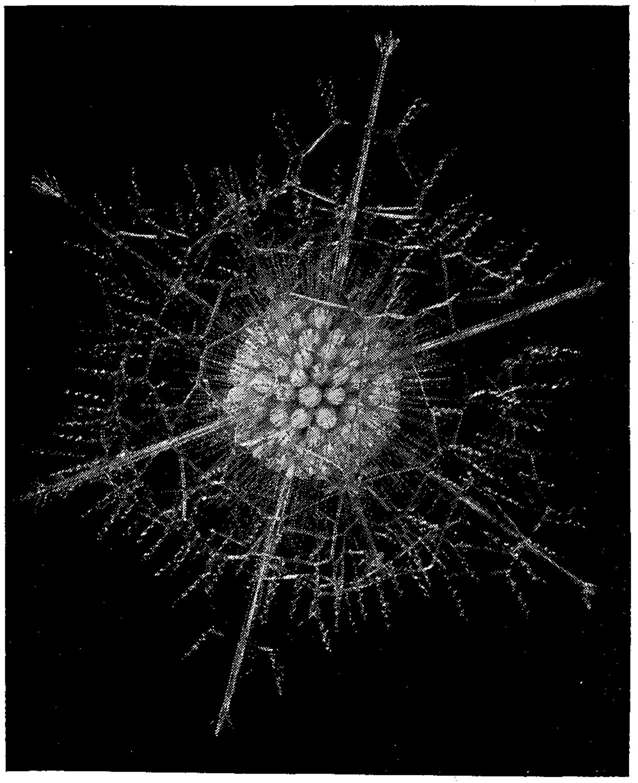
WHAT KIPLING HAD TO SAY at the banquet of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund in Oxford at the close of the term interests us because his words were addrest to so many of our young countrymen. He put the formula of college association into words peculiarly understandable to students. "The style of a man's play, plus the normal range of his vices, divided by the square of his work, and multiplied by the coefficient of his nationality, gives not only his potential resistance under breaking strain, but indicates, within a few points, how far he may be trusted to pull off a losing game." This knowledge, he declared, "can only be acquired in the merciless intimacy of one's early days." As reported in *The Morning Post* (London), he gives some hint of how the Rhodes idea has worked out:

"When the scholarships were first created, one was afraid that Mr. Rhodes's large and even-handed mixing-up of unrelated opposites might infect weaker souls with the middle-aged failings of toleration, impartiality, or broadmindedness. And you know, gentlemen, that when these symptoms break out on a young man it is a sure sign of early death, or—of a leaning toward practical politics. Fortunately, what one has seen and heard since then proves that one's fears were groundless. (Cheers.)

"There is a certain night, among several, that I remember, not long after the close of the war, when a man from Melbourne and a man from Montreal set themselves to show a couple of men from the South and the Middle West that the Constitution of the United States was not more than one hundred and fifty years out of date.

"At the same time, and in the same diggings, a man from California was explaining to a man from the Cape, with the help of some small hard apples, that no South African fruit was fit to be sold in the same market as the Californian product. The ring was kept by an ex-private of Balliol who, having eaten plum-and-apple jam in the trenches for some years, was a bigoted anti-fruitarian. He assured me that none of them would be allowed to kill each other, because they were all wanted whole on the river next day; but even with murder barred there was no trace of toleration till exhaustion set in. Then somebody made a remark which (I have had to edit it a little) ran substantially as follows: 'Talking of natural resources, doesn't it strike you that what we've all got most of is howling Provincialism?' (Laughter.) That would have delighted Rhodes. It was just the sort of thing that he himself would have jerked out, half aloud, at a Cabinet meeting, and expanded for minutes afterward. There must be other phrases also, perhaps even more direct, which have equally emerged from the peace and quiet of such gatherings as the one which I attended. If that be so, you might do worse than use them at a pinch, later on, as passwords among your associates throughout the world. (Applause.)

"I suggest this because, when you move up into the line, and the gods who sell all things at a price are dealing you your places and your powers, you may find it serviceable, for ends outside your own, to remind a friend on the far side of the world of some absurd situation or trivial event which parallels the crisis or the question then under your hands. And that man, in his station, remembering when and how the phrase was born, may respond to all that it implies—also for ends not his own.



ONE OF NATURE'S ARTISTIC CONTRIVANCES

Radiolania—back of model showing exterior view.

"None can foresee on what grounds, national or international, some of you here may have to make or honor such an appeal; whether it will be for tangible help in vast material ventures, or for aid in things unseen; whether, for a little sorely-needed suspension of judgment in the councils of a nation as self-engrossed as your own; or, more searching still, for orderly farewells to be taken at some enforced parting of the ways. Any one of these issues may sweep to you across earth in the future. It will be yours to meet it with sanity, humor, and the sound heart that goes with a sense of proportion and the memory of good days shared together. (Applause.)

"For you will be delivered to life in a world where, at the worst, no horror is now incredible, no folly unthinkable, no adventure inconceivable. At the best, you will have to deal and be dealt with by communities impatient of nature, idolatrous of mechanisms, and sick of self-love to the point, almost of doubting their own perfections.

"The gods, whom they lecture, alone know what these folk will do or think. And here, gentlemen, let me put before you the seductive possibility that some of you may end your days in refuges for the mentally afflicted—not because you will necessarily be any more insane than you are at present, but because you will have preached democracy to democracies resolute that never again shall their peace be troubled by Demos. Yet, out of all this welter, you will arrive at prosperity, as youth, armor-plated by its own absorption in itself, has always arrived. (Cheers.)"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE GOLDEN RULE'S SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

PEOPLE SAID HE WAS CRAZY when, five years ago, Arthur Nash of Cincinnati started to conduct his tailoring business by the Golden Rule. But success attended so closely on his novel venture that recently he announced his intention of handing over $600,000 worth of stock in the company to his employees in order to prevent himself from becoming a millionaire and to carry out the principle on which his business is staked. This achievement attracts unusual attention from the press, and Mr. Nash's sanity is generally admitted. But whether the Golden Rule, as applied by him, would be uniformly successful if generally applied is a matter of debate. No man, thinks Mr. Nash, should have so much money. "If I took this $600,000 and personally appropriated it," he told his employees, "I would be the arch fiend of the ages. If I snatched this money that you have helped to earn away from you, my own conscience would condemn me for being the greatest robber that ever walked on God's footstool." So Mr. Nash is getting rid of the big surplus in accordance with the great principle which has animated him in his dealings with his employees, but in such a manner as to protect the business and inexperienced stockholders.

P & A photograph

ARRANGING TO AVOID BECOMING A MILLIONAIRE

That he may not become the "arch fiend of the ages," Arthur Nash, wholesale tailor of Cincinnati, applies the Golden Rule, and turns over $600,000 worth of stock to the employees who helped to earn it. In five years they will control the industry. Mr. Nash is shown at the right.

The story of "Golden Rule" Nash's rise is the record of a business miracle. The tailoring concern that employed twenty-nine persons at the start now employs about 6,000. In five years and five months the business grew from $132,000 a year to $7,000,000 a year. Since the summer of 1920, in addition to large cash dividends, the company has issued one stock dividend of 200 per cent., another of 100 per cent., and early in May the directors declared another stock dividend of 100 per cent. During this development, Mr. Nash informed his employees, he accumulated approximately $600,000 in stock and the workers more than $300,000. It became apparent to him that he would soon become a multimillionaire if the process continued, so he consulted economists, sociologists and preachers as to the best means of avoiding the calamity and at the same time keep the business intact and in its present prosperous state. Dr. Harold Marshall of Boston, one of those consulted, advised that in the interests of the great principle at stake it would be necessary for Mr. Nash to retain control for a time. The plan, as it is worked out, is intended to effect a distribution of the stock in such a way that every employee may own at least four shares, but Mr. Nash is to hold the voting power of these shares for five years, after which time the shares are to become the unrestricted property of the employee-stockholders, who will then be in control.

The Golden Rule has governed Mr. Nash's tailoring business from the beginning, he says in an address to his employees, which is widely quoted and commented upon. The business prospered beyond all expectation, and it became a question what to do with the surplus earnings. In considering this problem it occurred to Mr. Nash, he says, that if he were in the worker's place he would not be interested primarily in his pay envelop, but in an opportunity in life. He would want to have something to say about the stability of his job; he would want to have some control of and ownership in the tools with which he worked. He goes on, as we quote in part from his address as it is printed in the Boston *Globe:*

"When we mustered the courage to say, 'We will make the Golden Rule the law of this industry,' we did so because we felt that it ought to work if there is any virtue in Christianity. We do not say it has solved all labor troubles; nay, it has done more; it has eliminated all labor troubles during the most trying time of the world's history. We do not say it has driven out hate, strife and selfishness. It has done more, it has ushered in love, contentment and cooperation and happiness. It has not only cast out hell, but has brought heaven to us.

"The interpretation for the local application of the Golden Rule to our industry meant to me, at first, paying you the same wages that I would want for a like service, and giving you the same kind of treatment that I would want while rendering that service. It was an honest desire to accomplish these things that caused us to adopt the profit-sharing method of finding a just wage base. We were all happy when we reached this goal, and felt that we had arrived at the goal of Comprehension and

Application of the Golden Rule, but we soon found that when we lifted our eyes and looked beyond, that we had only begun our work of building the Kingdom, of causing His will to be done in earth as it is in heaven.

"It is my feeling that you should not only have half of these profits but that you should have all of them. In other words, I feel that when the Golden Rule is really in operation in this world the laborer will own the tools of industry and the new vision of the application of the Golden Rule that has been given me is that if I were in your place I would want the opportunity of owning the business and employing myself."

Just how far the Golden Rule operated toward bringing success to Mr. Nash is a matter of debate among newspaper comments. In the opinion of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* the Golden Rule is the greatest disciplinary measure ever given for the government of men in any capacity or under any circumstance. If honestly applied, we are told, "it will meet every requirement of life, whether civic or social, political or commercial." And Mr. Nash, says the Memphis paper, "has set a splendid example. If we could have more of Nash, we could get along with less of cash." As the Omaha *World-Herald* sees it, the success of the course adopted by Mr. Nash does not necessarily prove that it would meet with the same success applied to industry generally. Nor, we are told, if his course were generally successful, is it certain that it would solve the problems of labor and industry. "It does, however, seem to point the way toward industrial justice in this, that it must be reached through a better understanding between the workers and those who are in control of the capital needed to make the wheels go around." The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* does not ascribe the rapid growth of Mr. Nash's business to the fact that he has endeavored to apply the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount to factory management and financing, but observes that "similar phenomena are not unknown under conditions which recognized the principles of Jesus as little as they recognized the precepts of the Koran." Moreover, says the Denver paper, "our reading of the Gospels has failed to discover any hint that loyalty to Christian ethics assures the acquisition of material wealth," and we are told that—

"Rather we must credit Mr. Nash with those capacities which make for success in manufacture and merchandising. Business common sense is doubtless linked with his Christian idealism. Without the former it is not to be supposed the latter would have created a million-dollar stock dividend, while it is obviously possible that without the latter the former might. The two things to stress as the important facts which the Nash experiment has demonstrated are, first, that business common sense can work along lines in close accord with Christian ideals and principles and achieve business success. It is not necessary to ignore the supreme importance of human values—spiritual values—in order to produce dollar values. Second, that there is a greater success which the lesser—measurable in material terms—may serve. And that is the success of making possible happy, healthful human lives and human homes, in which something of God's high purpose for men and women and children may be realized."

But if Mr. Nash would be a Judas Iscariot and thief to keep the profits of his business, asks C. W. Barron, writing in *Barron's Weekly*, of which he is editor and proprietor, has not Mr. Nash by his distribution solely to his factory employees made them all in some degree thief and Judas Iscariot? "Are they not stealing from the community, from society as a whole, as well as from the cook, the physician, the lawyer, the teacher, and the minister, and the church?" Mr. Nash and his advisers can not escape the conclusions of their own logic, we are told, and must search out those who were really the creators of that wealth. As Mr. Barron sees it, then:

"The only just solution—social, sociological and spiritual—is for Mr. Nash and his associates to regard the first claim on that accumulated surplus as the claim for the continuation of the business—the claim of existence. In other words, the first business of Mr. Nash with his surplus is to accumulate reserves and so place them as to insure the continuous employment of labor in his factory and of service to organized business and to society as a whole.

"To dissipate these accumulations by distribution to employees, raising their wages out of proportion to wages in associated trades, industries or society in general, would certainly be a greater robbery than would the retention of the riches by Mr. Nash in trusteeship for the maintenance and the insurance and the extension of the business. And only by extension of the business is there insurance of its future usefulness in society and in the employment of labor.

"Mr. Nash is no different from Mr. Ford or Mr. Rockefeller except in lack of logical argument and fair conclusions. They are all trustees for their business, their employees, society and for wealth in service. And the richest return that wealth can render under such trusteeship is the maintenance and the extension of the service to man and society; this is the service in creation to our common Creator.

"Capital accumulation in the hands of owners and directors of enterprise is, therefore, a Christian duty; its wasteful distribution in any form an assault upon industry and society itself.

"To avoid becoming a millionaire is to avoid social and Christian responsibilities and duties."

COLLEGES KEEPING THE FAITH

NO MAN LOSES HIS RELIGION in college, especially if he never had any to begin with, asserts Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University. We may assume, he says in his baccalaureate address, as it is quoted in the New York *World*, that there is a kernel of religion in the unseen life of every man, and that, from the beginning, the religious experience of every man differs appreciably from that of his fellows. "And we are not to forget that the later 'teens and earlier twenties are a time of tension and of readjustment in the religious habitude of young men everywhere, whether they be collegians or clerks or sailors before the mast." He goes on:

"We might say with an eminent Presbyterian divine that 'no man loses his religion in college; all that he loses is what he never had.' For many of our college men, in fact, their years in college are a time when the religious spirit is quickened, when it finds direction and companionship. For the most of them, I think, the religious life, or at least the religious consciousness, undergoes somewhat of a change; and such a change is not accomplished without stress and strain, for which all true men must feel the keenest sympathy.

"That which is most likely to fall away in the years of this reformation is the standardized definition. Inevitably, many a young man finds that this fails to express in full reality the faith that is in him, either as to its present stage or as to its apparent *terminus ad quem*.

"He reviews himself in the light of a new sense of the sacredness of truth, and of all manner of truth; a sense which makes every truth in the deeper sense religious and equally religious with all the rest.

"The established beliefs, to be sure, are of the regnant facts of history. But science, laying hold upon the method of history, has rendered even that discipline no longer wholly conservative, but an instrument charged and ablaze with advancing interpretations."

If followed to the end, the path of religion and the path of science, says Dr. Charles Wesley Flint, Chancellor of Syracuse University, in his baccalaureate sermon, quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, will reach the same God. "Unfortunately," however, "there are many conceited religionists, as there are trespassing scientists, men who conscientiously but stubbornly and blindly magnify the non-essential and demand sanctified permanence for temporal forms." That it may be a guide to all truth, a university, asserts Chancellor Flint, must have, in addition to the history of past relationships and the science of present relationship, departments of physical science for information, "but not less does it need its departments of philosophy and religion for interpretation." Accepting the fundamentals of both science and religion as inseparable, Dr. Flint molds them into "a psalm of praise and harmony to Him who made both the physical and the spiritual."

CHURCH DECLINE IN THE COUNTRY

PROTESTANTISM IS RAPIDLY LOSING ITS GRIP in *rural America, according to the results of exhaustive* researches recently made public by the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York City, and put on the newspaper wires by the Associated Press. The report covers a recently completed study of thousands of rural Protestant churches, and is of an alarming nature. It is shown by attendance data, according to the Institute, that the influence of the Church in the country, its supposed stronghold and inexhaustible recruiting ground, is now only one-half as great as it was a generation ago. Yet evidence of the Church's decline is not the only feature of the report that will prove disturbing, especially to denominational executives. The main purpose of the study, which was made for the Institute by Dr. C. Luther Fry, was, we are told, to test the trustworthiness of methods generally used by these executives *to get at the truth about the churches, and the conclusion reached,* according to the report, is that the methods are misleading and should be discarded. It was only by developing and using new and precise statistical methods, the report shows, that Dr. Fry discovered the rural church's plight. Neither the amount of money contributed by members nor the proportion of inhabitants belonging to the church was found to furnish a reliable index of the church's influence; yet, we are told, these are the indices commonly used by the boards in church studies. In pointing out that comparisons of churches by denominational executives on the basis of money contributions are unwarranted, the report says: "The Church in its financial life is closely dependent upon economic conditions, and unless the churches have equally prosperous members there is no ground whatever for the conclusion that differences in the average contributions of members indicate differences in religious interest." Estimates based on membership figures were found to be less reliable than those based on attendance figures. Windsor County, Vermont, was selected as a field for specially intensive study, and it was found that the proportion of Protestant church members in the population there had remained constant throughout the entire period since 1888. During the same period, however, the average attendance at Sunday services dropt from 3,456 to 1,843. The report continues:

> "But this figure does not take into consideration the increase in the Protestant population over the last generation, which was 11 per cent. In proportion, therefore, to the Protestant population the decline in church attendance over the last thirty-three years is 52 per cent. In other words, attendance at church is only half that of a generation ago.
>
> "No matter how much one may explain away the decline in attendance as the result of the new age in which we live, certainly it is important for church leaders to know that even tho the proportion of members throughout the country is increasing, people may be growing more and more apathetic to the church's services. Should the decline continue in Windsor County at its present rate, it is only a question of a few decades before the church will become a deserted institution."

One community is not, of course, the country, notes the Indianapolis *News*, affirming, however, that the Institute apparently had no reason to choose its laboratory for propaganda purposes, and that it deserves credit for its assertion that it went into what it believed to be a typical American rural community. It is probable, thinks the Indianapolis paper, that easy communication, rapid transportation, good roads, and the vast number of institutions which have invaded the province of the churches of forty years ago have weakened Church influence in practically every rural community. However, we are told:

> "Some denominations have begun rural church-development programs intended to bring younger people in rural communities into their churches. These campaigns have not been without success, but hope of great success in this field can not be realized unless the churches follow, to some extent, the changing economic and social order. The field is there, as it has always been, and in time it will be served by the churches which accommodate themselves to its needs. No accepted system of rural missions has been worked out, but several churches have attacked the problem intelligently, and the Institute's report should be of help to them, not only because it calls attention to the decline of the churches, but also because it challenges the best in their leadership and organization."

THE CRIME OF THE BOOZE BUYER

BUYERS OF BOOTLEG BOOZE are as morally guilty as the bootleggers themselves, we are often told; but it is not so often that the charge is brought directly home to them in words that admit of no double meaning. Recently Judge Maltbie, of Hartford, Connecticut, had brought before him on subpena thirty citizens whose names were found on trade lists of two arrested bootleggers. The thirty, we are told, are prominent in the city, including, as they do, lawyers, doctors, bankers and manufacturers, of the most respectable social and business standing. But no convicted criminal, we are told, ever received a worse scathing from the bench than these supposedly respectable men. The direct charge of being instigators of crime was deliberately launched against them, and the judge is said openly to have lamented that the law compelled him to sentence the bootleggers instead of them. As he is quoted in reprints sent out from the New York offices of the National Movement for Law Enforcement, Judge Maltbie pointed at the bootleggers in the dock, and said:

> "These men here have pleaded guilty to breaking the laws of their country, not in an accidental way, not in any outburst of passion, but coldly and consciously to get your money. Not only have they broken the laws of their country, but the trade that they represent, as every man of you knows, drags after it every manner of violence up to murder and piracy, and worst of all, bribery and corruption. The trail of these crimes leads right up to the doors of you men who have come here and told that you have played your part in it. It is your money that causes it. And you who are supposed to represent property, respectability and social position—what are you, after all, but participants in crime, instigators of crime? American citizens, some of you with creditable military records, digging at the very vitals of your country! Take a recess, Mr. Sheriff, and air out the room!"

To spread abroad in every community such an opinion as this of the social and public shame of buying liquor illicitly, comments *The Continent* (Presbyterian), is the immediate big need in the Prohibition problem. For, it is urged,

> "If the law does not make the buyer equally guilty with the seller—there seems to be dispute about that—popular sentiment must be trained to so consider it. The best present opportunity of Christian pulpits to help the success of the Eighteenth Amendment is in taking up this insistence as boldly, if not as violently, as Judge Maltbie did."

HELPING FRENCH PROTESTANTISM—The task of reconstructing the historic Protestant churches in the devastated area of France has just been finished, announces the commission on relations with France and Belgium of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. More than $2,000,000 was donated for the reconstruction and repair of the churches wrecked by continual bombardments. Twenty-four buildings were rebuilt or repaired. According to a dispatch in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "Of the gifts, more than $1,500,000 has passed through the treasury of the commission. The balance includes sums sent by the McAll Mission and generous gifts by Baptists, Methodists and Lutherans direct to churches representing their own communions in France. The last gift of $60,000 to complete the $1,500,000 contribution made through the Federal Council was made possible by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who gave $40,000.
>
> "These included edifices in the following French towns: Chateau-Thierry, Rheims, St. Quentin, Verdun, Compiegne, Lille, Arras, Henin-Lietard, Cambrai, Achicourt, Bruay, Walincourt, Caudry, Cernay, Fresnoy, Hargicourt, Leme, Monneaux, Nauroy, Quievy, Houbaix, Saulzoir, Soultzeren and Wanquentin."

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE CENTURY (July) gives us a metrical anecdote that ought to pass into folk-lore. Perhaps it was that already, but we feel these lines will give it a surer permanence:

DANIEL WEBSTER'S HORSES

By Elizabeth J. Coatsworth

If when the wind blows,
Rattling the trees,
Clicking like skeletons'
Elbows and knees,

You hear along the road
Three horses pass,
Do not go near the dark,
Cold window-glass.

If when the first snow lies
Whiter than bones,
You find the mark of hoofs
Cut to the stones—

Hoofs of three horses
Going abreast,
Turn about! turn about!
A closed door is best.

Upright in the earth,
Under the sod,
They buried three horses
Bridled and shod,

Daniel Webster's horses.
He said as he grew old:
"Flesh, I loved riding;
Shall I not love it, cold?

"Shall I not love to ride
Bone astride bone,
When the cold wind blows
And snow covers stone?

"Bury them on their feet
With bridle and bit.
They were good horses.
See their shoes fit."

A peril of the land more terrible than any of the sea is quicksand, and Mr. Kemp in *The New Republic* seizes the idea of its relentlessness:

QUICKSAND

By Harry Kemp

The land had end before the sea began
And fell half-way between the shore and sea,—
As if creation halted in its plan,
Over-awed by its task's immensity,
Bestowing less than chaos, with a hand
Too opulent in width of sea and land,
The land had end before the shore began . . .
And neither boat went there, nor any man,
Nor any creature ventured perilously
On that gray space that was nor land nor sea . . .
For its gray wastes went down beneath the weight
Of the least shell that left no imprint there.
And the swift shorebird sought escape too late
If it but hesitated in the air!

There is a reticence which makes this little tragic confession all the more poignant. We read it in *The Stratford Magazine:*

DOWN A LITTLE PATH

By Lola Pierce

I must come down this little path again,
Whenever Spring returns;
The pain comes back to my heart again,
It aches and burns.

And makes me leave my work to find again
This wood where it first awoke;
Then cries to be off, to flee again
The place where at last it broke.

An angry little branch leans out
To rend my decent gown,
The skies which always seemed to smile,
Leer at me, now, and frown.

How can I face the daisy
Here in the self-same spot?
Her petals said so plainly
"He loves you not."

Beneath this tree he kissed me,
And here, one night in May. . . .
Ah! bid that little violet
Turn her blue eyes away. . . .

Henry Ford as a touchstone of our modern American life is the theme of a poem in *The Forum* (July). In a way also it is a portrait and a protest:

TO HENRY FORD

By Witter Bynner

Have you ever read a poem, Henry Ford?
Perhaps you will notice this one about you.

How would it be to choose for President
The richest and the simplest man alive,
Whose only gospel is the gospel of work,
And whose major faith is faith in Henry Ford?—
That eye, that quick shrewd eye, to watch a country!

We laughed at you, your road-louse, your tin Lizzie,
Laughed at your ship of peace in time of war,
Called you to witness, made a fool of you,
Mocked you to death and went about our business;
But now we think of you for President.

What do you think of us who thought of you
So ill a while ago, lately so well?
What is your private judgment, Henry Ford,
Of a somersault like this, heels over head,
A tipsy people calling ourselves temperate,
A loutish people calling ourselves alert,
Yes, a ridiculous people, Henry Ford,
Blatant and swaggering and full of wind,
Ignorant, apathetic, cruel, dead,
So busy and so dead?—for none alive
Of all the nations upon earth has dared
To hallow war as we have dared, to jail
Such men as were honest and to honor such men
As were false. Our souls lie mouldering in their graves.

Are you the man appointed, Henry Ford?
Are you another who can raise the dead?
Would you raise a Jew from the grave, by baiting him,
Or an American, with gasoline?

I met you for a moment, during the war,
A little gray man with an honest eye,
And on your nose—there at the very tip,
I see it still—was a bruise, a scab, a token,
You spoke of it yourself. "It came," you said,
"From studying a tractor-wheel too close."

Would you venture to say again what you said to me then,
"When will the war end? Well, sir, it will end
When the idlers have killed enough workers to feel safe?"
Would you venture to say of Russia, for example,
"When the workers have killed enough idlers to feel safe?"

Would you knock your nose again, as President?
Or would you enter through the eye of a needle,
Pulling the country after you like a thread,
Into a heaven made of smoke and brick,
With sweat for crowns and dinner-pails for wings,
And with living wages from the God of Things?

A little late to be entirely seasonal is this poem from *The English Review* (London). But Phillpotts has the tang of the soil and is always readable:

A MARCH NIGHT

By Eden Phillpotts

Now wheels the Hunter huge upon the West
And glittering sets, while overhead the wind
Roars with a riot, as though Orion blew
Upon the draggled earth.

The woodlands pant and cry upon the dark,
Throbbing at each mad bluster from above,
That violates their nakedness and wrings
Their passionate litanies.

Some wail like women; some a resonant note
Reverberate on night, and at a lull,
Hissing they sink to silence and rebound
Against another stroke.

Dark heaves the earth against a clean-blown sky,
And deep in murk of water-meadows dim,
Beneath the shouting forest on the hill,
Move little beads of flame.

Under the spinney's edge a house on wheels
Lifts nigh the hurdles, and by lantern ray
Two ancient men among the eaning ewes
Labour with patient craft.

Whimpering upon the wind there shrills the bleat
Of waking life, and deeper sigh ascends
From new made mothers, while the veterans
Help lambs into the world.

The starry flocks trail on their way above
Across the vast of heaven; and mother earth
Twinkles below at many a farm and fold,
Where shepherds tend their sheep.

The Spectator (London) prints this mystic poem that has an echo of Tennyson.

A CHORISTER IN AVALON

By Humbert Wolfe

When in the glass I see the heavy clay
Of which I am compact, I also see
A tall companion at my shoulder sway—
The golden ghost a god designed for me.

He is all fire, as I am smouldering ash;
He is all freedom, as I am straitly bound.
He is all spirit, I the sullen flesh,
The body of Christ is he, and I the wound.

He does not rebuke, he does not pity me,
For I am only the shadow he has cast
In another star, where earth is a memory
Of something small and dark that ends at last.

It is the true star, rising in the hush
Of a heaven that is wholly in the mind,
But passes out beyond it, as the thrush,
Perfectly singing, leaves all thought behind.

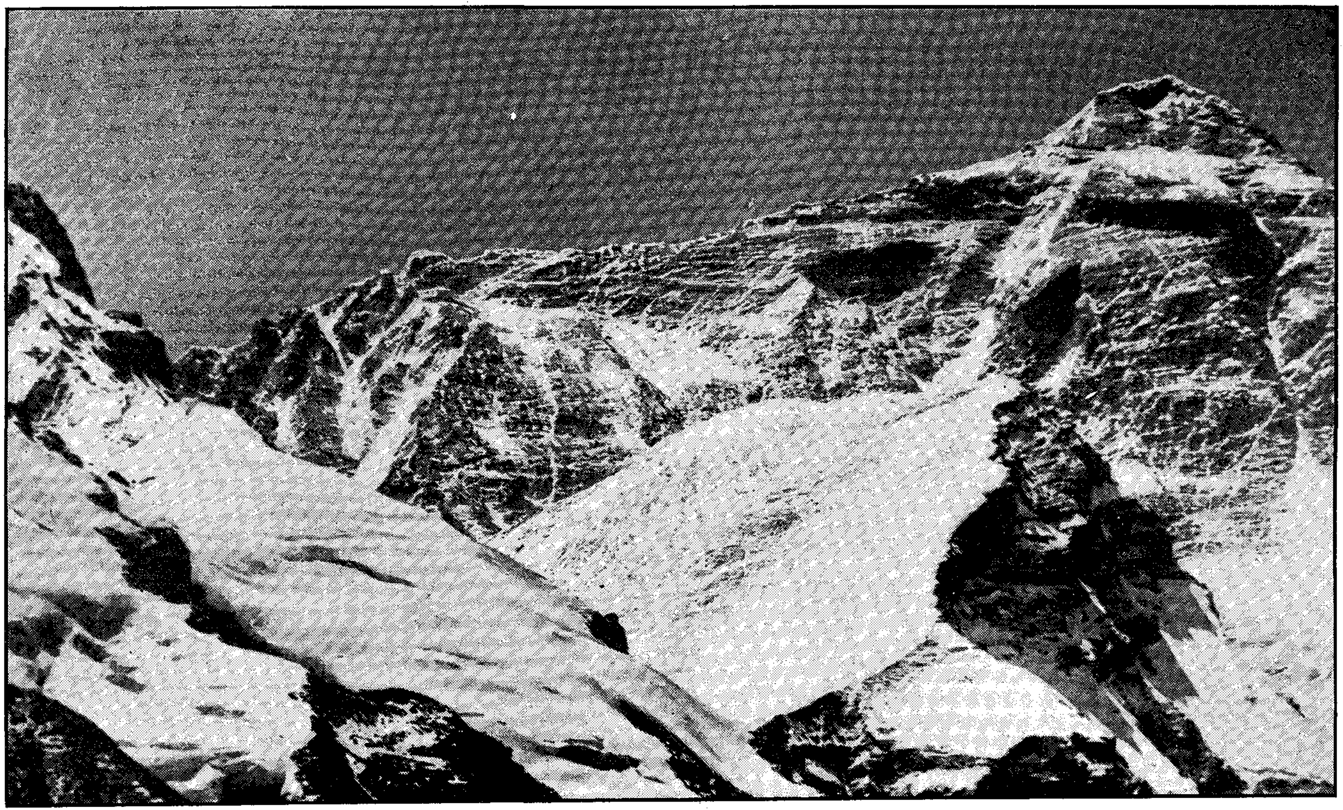
To that star-music all our song is speaking,
To that nobility our saints forlorn;
And all our dreams no more than a sickle breaking
In our hand, and all about us is the corn.

Yet with the harvest orb the silver ear
Of the young moon is common in one growth;
So, if this earth be shadow to that star,
The single thought of beauty needs them both.

And builds with both, as surely as the arc
Of the moon's circle is the undrawn string,
As surely as the first note of the lark
Has all the substance of an English spring.

And thus to me may cleave the golden ghost,
As I to him, in the thought pointing on
To where, beyond us both, the poet lost
On earth has found his bays in Avalon.

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES



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THE LONG SLOPE, TOPPED BY THE "HIGH PYRAMID" WHICH HURLED BACK THE CLIMBERS

Mallory and Irvine are supposed to have met their death near the beginning of the final slope, some 800 feet below the 29,141-foot summit of the world's highest mountain. This view was taken by a telephoto lens, from the base camp ten miles away.

MOUNT EVEREST KILLS AND CONQUERS

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION which expected finally to scale the world's highest mountain this summer had a little rime that the members liked to quote. It ran:

> No game was ever worth a rap
> For a rational man to play
> Into which no accident, no mishap,
> Could possibly find a way.

Ice hurricanes, the rarefied air at five miles up, temperatures from 25 to 50 degrees below zero, shifting stones and avalanches, helped in the final accident. Three times, late in May and in the early part of June, different groups of the expedition attempted to scale the last thousand feet that lay between their highest camp and victory. The third attempt was left to George Leigh Mallory, probably the most skilful and experienced climber of the group, and A. C. Irvine, a young university athlete. With oxygen bottles to help combat the thin upper air, they were last seen within less than a thousand feet of the summit. Two days passed, and they did not return. The monsoon, which arises early in June and makes climbing among the peaks impossible, arose shortly after the two climbers disappeared. Their comrades on the expedition have given up hope of ever seeing them again, given up hope, also, of reaching the summit this year. For the third time, Everest has conquered the best-laid plans of scientists and adventurers to "sting his nose-tip," as Mallory threatened to do, in the last dispatch that the noted explorer sent back to civilization before his end.

British sportsmanship and British endurance have scarcely ever been so well tested, Maj. W. Robert Foran observes in the Syracuse *Post Standard*, as during the series of attempts on Everest beginning in 1921, and leading up to the present tragic failure. "Just you wait, old thing, we'll get you yet!" challenged young Capt. Geoffrey Bruce of the Sixth Gurkha Rifles, shaking his fist at the mountain when it conquered him and the first expedition in 1921. "He had been forced to give up the unequal struggle against the icy blasts blowing at 100 miles an hour across the Himalayas," records Major Foran. There was another attempt in 1922, which broke all mountain-climbing records, even tho its members failed to reach the actual summit of the great mountain, 29,141 feet high, by about 1,800 feet. During the attempt of 1922, as Major Foran records:

> The whole climbing party was snatched by an avalanche of snow from the mountainside and swept down for hundreds of feet toward the cliff of a glacier; and seven of the cheerful and courageous porters with the party were swept to instant death over its brink. The others saved themselves by swimming the breast stroke in the snow, and only came to a halt on the very edge of the five-hundred-foot drop over the glacier's perpendicular side.

"It is believed by those best able to judge that the 1924 expedition will achieve success," wrote Major Foran, a few days before the news of the expedition's catastrophe was telegraphed to London. He argued:

> They will be aided by the past experiences and the valuable knowledge now gained regarding the best method of surmounting the terrific obstacles confronting them. And among those now trailing across Tibet are six of the members of the two former expeditions.
>
> Whether or not the 1924 attempt will succeed depends chiefly

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on incalculable factors of wind and weather; but nothing that experience can dictate or that supreme courage can accomplish will be left undone by Captain Bruce's men this month.

Heavy snowfall, together with unusually violent winds and severe cold, supplied the "incalculable factors" that not only resulted in the failure of the expedition but in the death of two of its most hardy and determined members. In the last dispatch which came from the climbers, before the announcement of the deaths of Mallory and Irvine, Colonel Norton, head of the expedition, told of attempts to scale the glacier near the summit, with the thermometer registering 24 degrees below zero. This dispatch was concluded by Mallory, who, it appears, had been selected to make the final desperate attempt when all others failed. Mallory wrote, after recording the defeat of the expedition in the attempts just made:

> "Action is only suspended before the more intense action of the climax. The issue will shortly be decided. The third time we walk up East Rongbuk Glacier will be the last, for better or worse. We have counted our wounded and know roughly how much to strike off the strength of our little army as we plan the next battle. We know now what we have to do to make safe the way. We expect no mercy from Everest; yet, perhaps it will be as well he should not deign to take much notice of the little group of busy ones on the great north side, or, at all events, that he should not observe among the scattered remnants he has half put to flight still existent the will, perhaps the power, to sting his nosetip."

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THREE OF THE EVEREST-CLIMBERS, ONE OF WHOM PERISHED

Mr. Mallory, shown at the left center, died after reaching, in all probability, a greater height than any mountain-climber ever attained before. Colonel Norton, leader of the expedition, is next to Mr. Mallory, then come the Tibetan Governor of Shekar and Capt. Geoffrey Bruce.

Mallory and Irvine are the first Englishmen to be killed in the three attempts to scale the mountain, made in 1921, 1922, and in the present year. The struggle leading up to the "climax" which Mallory predicted in his last dispatch is described by Lieut.-Col. E. F. Morton, in a special cable to the New York *Times*, copyrighted by the Mount Everest Committee. He writes from Camp No. 3, which was located at a height of 21,000 feet, on the so-called "East Rongbuk Glacier," and his narrative runs in part:

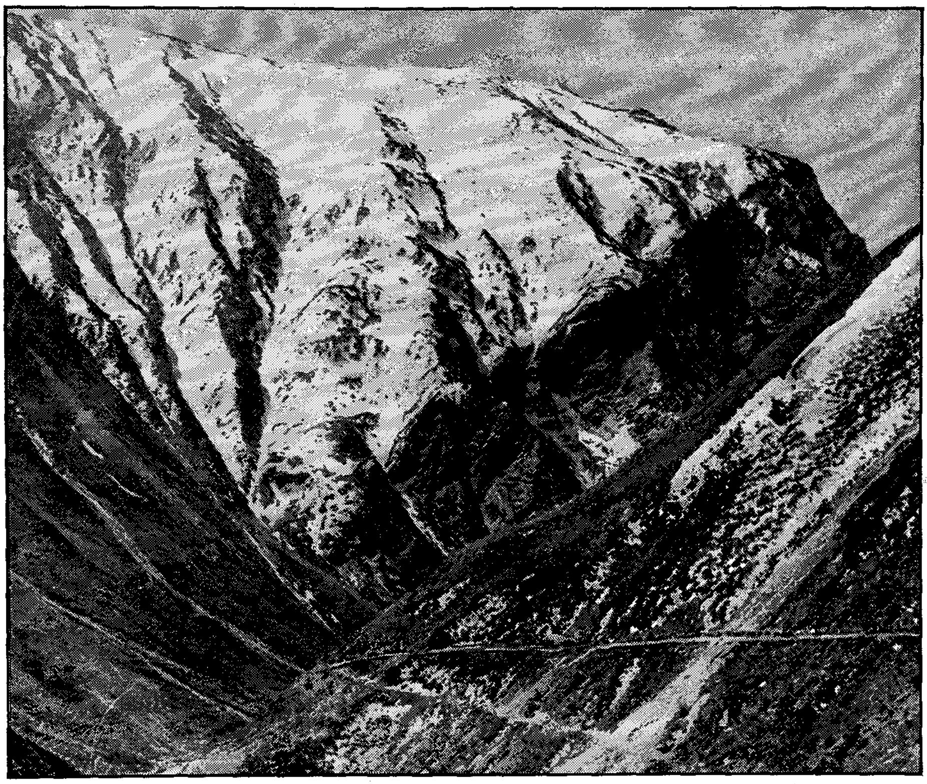
> I dictate this dispatch from Camp No. 3. I say "dictate," since I am unable to write myself, as I am just recovering from an acute attack of snowblindness. Geoffrey Bruce, jack-of-all trades, is my secretary. Both of us, having had a go at high altitudes, feel that this particular kind of work for the moment is what exactly suits us. Above towers Everest, somewhat powdered with fresh snow, still and windless and half shrouded in the type of damp, sticky cloud which surely this time presages advent of the monsoon proper.
>
> Every eye in camp is turned on the final pyramid. Expectation is at its keenest, for somewhere there the final attempt, as it must inevitably be, is at this moment deciding the success or failure of the 1924 expedition. When last I wrote, I explained that the original plan would require modification, partly owing to the uncertainty, more definitely owing to the exhaustion, physical and moral, of the porters. Geoffrey Bruce and Shebbeare, who know them best, agreed that twelve to fifteen at the time of the return to the assault was the maximum to be depended upon to go beyond the normal 23,000 feet.
>
> It behooved us to cut our coat according to our cloth. At a conference of climbers at Camp No. 1, on May 27 it was decided that for the present the use of oxygen must be discarded; that a series of at least two attempts without oxygen, sleeping two nights on the mountain above 23,000 feet with the absolute minimum of organization, should be made; afterward as the fates may decide.
>
> Another precious day of fine weather was sacrificed on the 28th to the recuperation of the climbers. No doubt the results repaid the risk. . . .
>
> The weather now was apparently almost perfect for our purpose. The mountain day after day was standing clear-cut in the azure. Day after day even a streamer of cloud, the hallmark of the master peak, was lacking from the master of all. The preliminary monsoon symptoms had entirely disappeared; yet we all knew that the monsoon might at any moment be on us in full force.
>
> The parties selected for the first two assaults were Mallory, Bruce and Somervell; myself, with Odell and Irvine, supporting.
>
> With the climbing parties at Camp No. 3 were assembled that picked gang of porters who were considered still reliable to go higher. They were fifteen in number and distinguished by the name of "Tigers." At the stage set for the final attempts on the mountain the weather continued perfect.
>
> On June 1 Mallory and Bruce, accompanied by nine of the "Tigers," camped at the North Col (Chang-La), established en route the rope ladder. Odell and Irvine were to remain in support at Camp No. 4.
>
> On June 2, still apparently under perfect weather conditions, two climbers and eight porters started up the great North Ridge to establish Camp No. 5, but the weather on Mount Everest is not always what it seems. Once past the jumble of the crevasse and seracs separating Camp No. 4 from True Col, a bitter northwest wind, and one of the most formidable foes we have to face on Mount Everest, smote the little party on the flank.
>
> This wind must be felt to be appreciated. Every member of the party was equipped with every device of windproof clothing that experience could invent, yet such is the keenness of the wind that it appeared to have the double quality of both penetrating through and yet nearly blowing the laden porters out of their steps.
>
> Progress up the North Ridge of Mount Everest does not lend itself to description. It is a fight against wind and altitude, generally on rock, sometimes on snow at an average angle of 45 degrees. It will appeal to those who have ever tried mountain-climbing above 23,000 feet.
>
> Camp No. 5 was to be situated on the east, or sheltered side,

of the ridge at about 25,300 feet. At about 25,000 feet, the endurance of the porters began to flag and of eight of them, only four made Camp No. 5 under their own steam. The remainder deposited their loads, unable to go on.

While Mallory set to work to organize the camp, Bruce and one Lob Sang, meriting the distinction of being one of the leaders of the "Tigers," made two trips back from the level of the camp and brought up the missing loads on their own backs. Whites can not carry loads at these altitudes with impunity, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that Bruce's heart was strained, happily only temporarily, in this fine performance.

Camp No. 5 was now established—two fragile ten-pound tentlets perched on an almost precipitous slope. The tents occupied by the non-oxygen party in 1922, collapsed and held in position by big stones, were clearly seen 220 feet below. According to plan, five porters now returned to Camp No. 4, three picked ones being retained to sleep the night and carry the camp some 2,000 feet higher on the morrow.

Obviously everything depended upon the physical condition and the morale of these three men. The most persuasive powers of Bruce could elicit little enthusiasm from them as to their next day's task. Apparently the wind had taken the heart out of them. With no rosy anticipations the party went to bed, with the sun still gilding the tops of the surrounding mountains, after the truly miserable, but inevitable routine in high altitudes of cooking dinner.



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A LAND THAT DWARFS MEN AND ANIMALS TO FLY-SPECKS

By close looking along the lower part of the picture, the long line of the expedition may be seen passing through the Gantsa Gorge. This was easy country compared with what followed.

It was intended to make an early start the next morning. This has been done. Therefore it is not impossible. But when Tibetan porters are concerned, it certainly approaches the limits of the possible. Making a long story short, a series of visits to the men's tent, while the white climbers' breakfast was being prepared, produced, in the end, nothing but the most unwelcome information that only one was fit to proceed. The other two profest to be sick, and totally unable to carry a load.

Bruce talks their language fluently, has a great influence over them, and there was not the slightest doubt that if anybody could have stimulated them to go on it was he. It was fairly evident that the three porters had shot their bolt, and that nothing more was to be got out of them. After a brief consultation it was decided to return to Camp No. 4.

Somervell and Norton, going up, met the disappointed climbers on the way down. "We had not been going long," reports Somervell, who writes this part of the narrative, "when Mallory and Bruce and their porters appeared above, coming down fast, an expected and unwelcome sight." Somervell's narrative of his own and Norton's attempt to reach the summit continues:

Very apprehensive as to the attitude of our own porters on the morrow, Norton and I plugged along up an easy scree of shoulder leading for over 4,000 feet from North Col up toward the northeastern summit ridge of Everest. We found Mallory and Bruce's tents pitched on the steep but sheltered southeastern side of the shoulder.

Keeping four of our porters in camp, where they spent the night in a space six feet by five feet, we then proceeded to settle down in the other tent of similar size. The floor had been leveled by our predecessors, and after making a good meal of pemmican and bully beef, coffee and biscuits, we spent a fair night, during at least half of which we slept, finding no discomfort from the altitude or difficulty in breathing.

Another glorious, sunny day followed, and we were delighted to find three of the porters willing to proceed and carry loads, tents, bedding and food, to the next stage. One porter especially deserves credit, as he had cut his knee rather deeply on a stone the previous evening.

The easy scree of yesterday became looser as we got higher, and foggy as well, as temper suffered in the weary plod from 25,000 feet to 26,700 feet, where scree gives place to sloping slabs covered with small stones which render the footing rather precarious.

We all found the views most attractive, not only for their magnificence, but as excuses for frequent halts. Indeed, the halts were necessary as we went along, as they enabled us to keep breathing sufficiently for our bodily needs.

Finally at a height of 26,700 feet, in a rocky little basin on the ridge, we had to stop and pitch our tent. The situation was far from ideal, but it seemed the best available in the vicinity, and on Everest you have got to take what you can get and be thankful. A lot of leveling had to be done, but the wind was kind, and, altho by no means what we could have desired, the tent was at least habitable. Three faithful porters returned to Camp 4 quite fit, and armed with a note setting forth their prowess and suggesting its reward with a feast at the lower camp, where no doubt they had the meal of their lives.

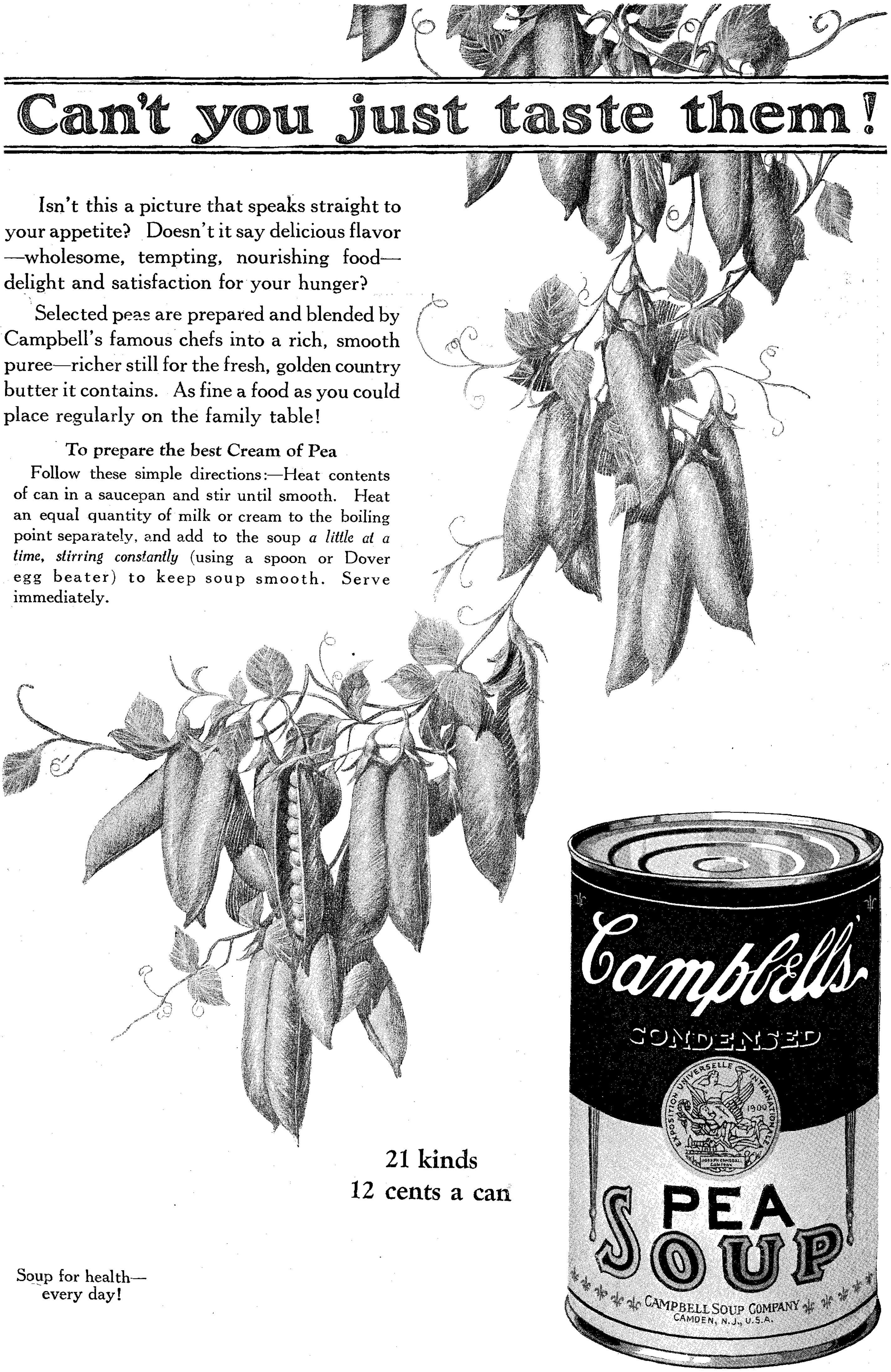
In our tiny tent we cooked a good brew of coffee and a little soup, but the altitude was attacking our appetite, and we could not fancy more than a morsel of solid food. Filling the thermos with coffee for the morrow in order to avoid having to cook before an early start, we settled down for the night. Both of us were surprized; we got some sleep, at any rate, tho not very much; but when morning arrived we were well rested and untroubled by breathing and the other effects of the great altitude.

We got up full of hope as dawn was breaking; but there was an early disappointment. Alas! the thermos had shed its cork during the night and we had to waste nearly an hour melting snow in order to make more liquid. For both of us remembered how in 1922, at a somewhat similar altitude, thirst above everything destroyed stamina and going power, and we were determined to start our final climb with plenty of fluid inside us.

At last we got going about 6:45 A. M. and trudged slowly up the broad, rocky shoulder slanting across toward our right in the direction of the summit, for there the going seemed easiest. Moreover, in that direction was a patch of sunlight. Our side of the ridge was in shadow and very cold, and we thought climbing in the sunshine correspondingly attractive.

At length, panting, puffing and sometimes slipping back on the scree and compelled to stop for a minute to regain our breath, we attained sunlight and soon began to be warm. We crossed a snowy patch with Norton gallantly chipping steps in front, and

Can't you just taste them!


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE
1900
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
PEA
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

Isn't this a picture that speaks straight to your appetite? Doesn't it say delicious flavor—wholesome, tempting, nourishing food—delight and satisfaction for your hunger?

Selected peas are prepared and blended by Campbell's famous chefs into a rich, smooth puree—richer still for the fresh, golden country butter it contains. As fine a food as you could place regularly on the family table!

To prepare the best Cream of Pea

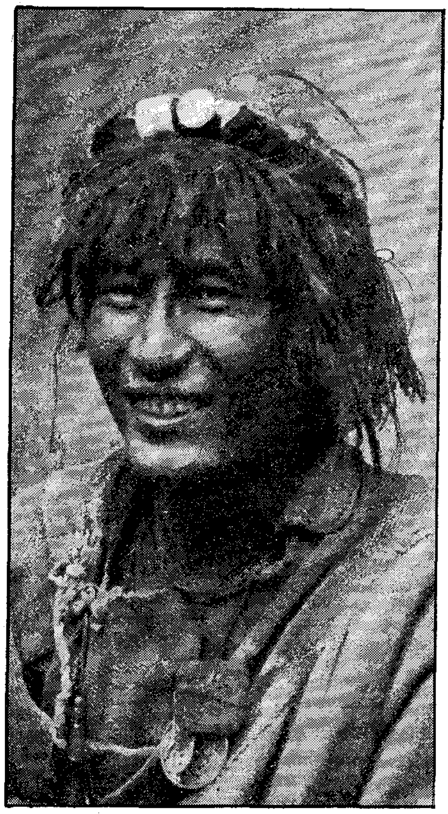
Follow these simple directions:—Heat contents of can in a saucepan and stir until smooth. Heat an equal quantity of milk or cream to the boiling point separately, and add to the soup *a little at a time, stirring constantly* (using a spoon or Dover egg beater) to keep soup smooth. Serve immediately.

21 kinds
12 cents a can

Soup for health—
every day!

reached the dread yellow bank of rock which is such a conspicuous feature in distant views of the mountain. This rock was weathered into horizontal ledges, some ten or more feet wide, and provided a safe and easy route toward the summit ridge. So up these ledges we went, pulling ourselves, with heavy breathing, from one to another and walking along them occasionally for respite, and always keeping upward and to the right, hoping by these means to avoid some of the loose-looking rock on the north-eastern ridge above.

But the altitude was beginning to tell severely on us. At about 27,500 feet there was an almost sudden change. A little lower down we could walk comfortably, taking three or four breaths for each stop, but now seven, eight or ten complete respirations were necessary for every single step forward. Even at this slow rate of progress we had to indulge in a rest for a minute or two at every twenty or thirty yards. In fact we were getting to the limit of our endurance.



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A TIBETAN "TIGER" IN A CHEERFUL MOOD

He is one of the expedition's porters, men accustomed to live and work in high altitudes. Some of them are dubbed "Tigers" because of their unusual endurance and bravery.

At a level of somewhere about 28,000 feet I told Norton I could only hinder him and his chance of reaching the summit if I tried to go any further, as an intensely sore throat added greatly to the misery of my fight. I suggested he should climb the mountain, if he could, by himself, and settled down on a sunny ledge to watch him do it.

But Norton himself was not far from the end of his tether. From my seat I watched him slowly rise—but how slowly!—and after an hour I doubt whether he had risen eight feet above my level. He realized that a successful issue to the fight was impossible, and after a little returned. We agreed reluctantly that the game was up. So with our heavy hearts beating over 180 to the minute, we returned and retraced our steps, but slowly, for even a downhill movement at this level is rather hard and breathless work and both of us required frequent rests.

The view from the topmost point that we reached, and indeed all the way up, was quite beyond words for its extent and magnificence. Gyaching and Chouyo, among the highest mountains of the world, were over 1,000 feet beneath us. Around them we saw a perfect sea of fine peaks, all giants among mountains, all as dwarfs below us.

The splendid dome of Pumori, finest of Everest's satellites, was but an incident in the vast array of peak upon peak. Over the plain of Tibet, a distant range gleamed 200 miles away. The view, indeed, was indescribable, and one simply seemed to be above everything in the world and to have a glimpse almost of a god's view of things.

But we were far from being gods ourselves, tired and breathless as we were, the very epitome of human limitations. We revisited our high camp and there packed our rucksacks and set off again down-hill

We reached camp No. 4 at 9:30 P. M. Within an hour we were fed, warmed and fast asleep. Norton is still recovering from severe snow blindness, unfortunately contracted on the climb. I can almost speak aloud again. We are both rather done in, too, in general condition, but are satisfied that we had the weather and a good opportunity for a fight with our adversary. There is nothing to complain of.

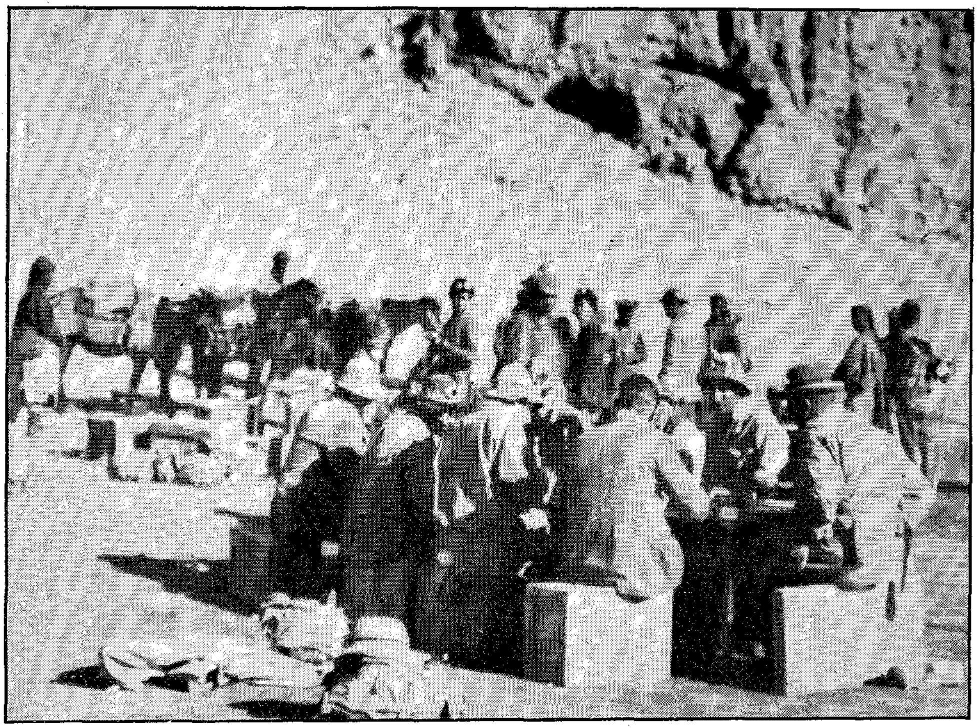
We established camps; our porters played up well; we obtained sleep even at the highest altitude, nearly 27,000 feet, and we had gorgeous days for the climb, almost windless and brilliantly fine, yet we were unable to get to the summit. So we have no excuse. We have been beaten in a fair fight—beaten by the height of a mountain and by our own shortness of breath—but the fight was worth it, worth it every time, and we shall cherish the privilege of defeat by the world's greatest mountain.

We now await news of Mallory and Irvine, who to-day are making another attempt, hoping that they may reinforce the feeble summit air by artificially provided oxygen, and by its means be able to conquer the chief difficulty of reaching the summit. May the genie of the steel bottle aid them. All of us are hoping he may, for nobody deserves the summit more than Mallory, the only one of our number who has been at it for three years.

Somervell's story ends here, and Colonel Norton takes up the narrative, concluding with brief mention of the accident to Mallory and Irvine. The leader of the expedition writes:

Two attempts without oxygen failed to reach the summit. I was delighted to find on our arrival at Camp 4 on the night of June 4 that Mallory had rightly determined, in my absence, that there must be one more attempt, and that immediately, and, if possible, with oxygen.

Bruce, the condition of whose heart definitely prevented him from taking part in another attempt, had already gone down to Camp 3 to see if it were possible to supply sufficient porters to put on oxygen, so as to make the attempt with an absolutely minimum load. The men were forthcoming. Mallory had already decided that the climbers to make this final assault should be himself and Irvine. Unremitting and indefatigable work



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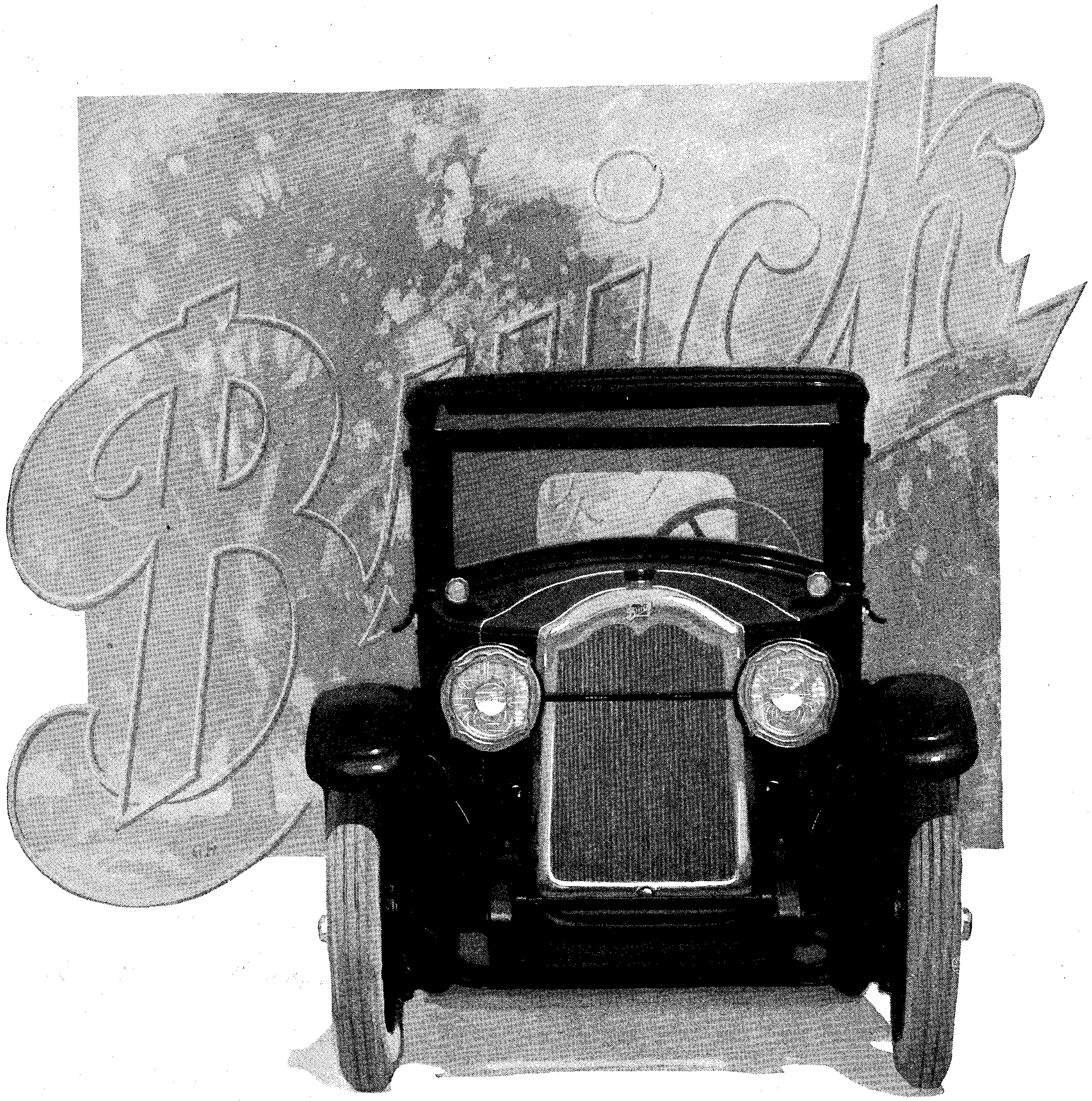
BREAKFAST IN A DESOLATE HIMALAYAN GORGE

The expedition lived in tents and upon such fare as polar explorers use. At five miles up, they met climatic conditions capable of making polar travel seem easy by comparison.



THROUGHOUT many years the name Buick has been indelibly associated with all that is best in six-cylinder motor cars. Naturally, such a record has resulted in a universal acceptance of every Buick six.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of
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Canadian Factories: McLAUGHLIN-BUICK, *Oshawa, Ont.*

Lower cost-per-mile...less

for your CHEVROLET

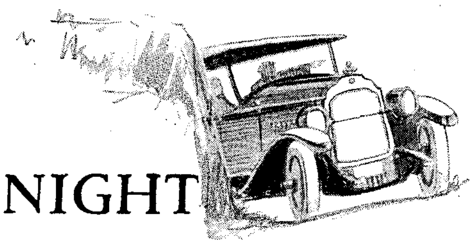
ECONOMY and acceleration in your Chevrolet Superior car are secured through the use of a high compression valve-in-head engine. Close fitting cast iron pistons are employed and each of these is equipped with three rings above the piston pin. To prevent excessive quantities of oil passing the rings, an oil return groove with two drain holes is provided just below the third ring.

The lubricating system is of the splash circulating type in which the oil is fed to the splash troughs by means of a gear pump connected with the generator drive shaft.

The cylinders, pistons and all other working parts in the crankcase except the center main bearing are lubricated by the oil mist which is created by the connecting rod dippers dipping into the oil in the splash troughs. Oil is fed to the center main bearing by a supply pipe connecting directly with the oil pump and pressure gage piping.

When present day fuels are ignited in engine cylinders where carbon deposits have accumulated they tend to burn in a peculiar manner, causing the familiar carbon knock or "ping" which occurs when the spark is advanced excessively or the throttle opened suddenly. When care is taken to prevent excessive heat radiation from the cylinders and high compressions are used to promote fuel economy, this tendency of the fuel to knock or "ping" in the presence of carbon deposits is accentuated. Consequently it is important to minimize the possibility for carbon formations.

To meet the requirements of the Chevrolet lubricating system and to reduce carbon formations in this engine to a minimum, we recommend Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic for both summer and winter use. This oil is of the proper body and character to provide adequate engine lubrication under all operating conditions. It should also be used in all Chevrolet 490 models.



for your WILLYS KNIGHT

IN YOUR WILLYS KNIGHT engine, due to its sleeve valve construction, the heat which is absorbed by the pistons must be transmitted through two sleeves and three oil films before it reaches the cylinder walls and is transferred to the cooling system. In this respect it is unlike the poppet valve engine in which the piston heat passes through only a single oil film before it reaches the cylinder walls.

Retarding the heat flow causes higher temperatures in the pistons, piston rings and in the oil film surrounding them. Consequently a heavy rich lubricating oil may be employed under summer operating conditions without causing excessive fluid frictional resistance and consequent power loss. An oil of this character is also desirable in order to efficiently seal the pistons and rings and afford the maximum of lubrication at the higher operating temperatures encountered.

The 1924 Willys Knight engine is equipped with aluminum pistons of the latest constant clearance, split skirt type and very close clearances are maintained. Three narrow piston rings and one wider ring, specially designed to control oil pumping, are fitted above the piston pin. In previous models aluminum pistons of the conventional solid skirt type were used. To regulate the oil supplied by the force feed lubricating system in accordance with the engine power requirements, a special by-pass valve is connected with the throttle valve, this feature being employed on all models.

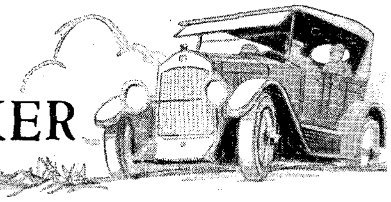
These features of design tend to prevent over-lubrication. Consequently the possibility of detrimental carbon formations, which would tend to occur if a rich lubricating oil were fed to the cylinders in excessive quantities, is reduced to a minimum.

To give the best possible lubrication with these engine characteristics, we recommend Gargo
Mobiloil "B" for summer op
ating conditions.

Winter lubrication: C
weather materially reduces
operating temperatures. Con
quently an effective piston s
will be provided by a freer fl
ing oil than is desirable at h
operating temperatures. In ad
tion, the lower temperatures
crease the frictional resistance
the oil films which are of la
area in Knight type engines. T
condition is emphasized in sta
ing when a more fluid oil is a
essential in order to assure d
tribution throughout the lub
cating system.

To meet these requireme
during the period when freezi
temperatures are encounter
use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic
the 1924 Willys Knight engi
For the previous models in whi
the clearance limits are consid
ably greater, we recommend t
use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "
during winter weather.

for your STUDEBAKER



Big Six . Special Six . Light Six Models

STUDEBAKER engines are of the six-cylinder, four-stroke cycle, vertical type. The cylinder head is detachable and the valve arrangement is the L-head type.

Studebaker pistons are equipped with a special oil-return groove and oil drain holes which allow excess quantities of oil on the cylinder walls to drain back into the crank case reservoir.

The Studebaker lubricating system is of the splash circulating type, employing a gear type oil pump located on the outside of the crankcase and considerably above the oil level.

The lubrication of the cylinder walls, the pistons, piston rings, and piston pin bearings depends upon an oil mist. This mist is created by splashers fitted on the lower side of the connecting rod bearings dipping into oil in the troughs located under each cyl
der bore.

A suitable lubricant for th
engines must be of such bo
and character as to meet the
erating temperature and dis
bution requirements.

The well-finished cylin
bores, close fitting pistons a
the adequate provision for dra
ing back excess oil from the c
inder walls are other features
the utmost importance in det
mining the most suitable lub
cants for Studebaker engines.

Special consideration must
given to winter lubrication
quirements. It is imperative t
the oil used be of the proper flu
ity to provide a positive primi
of the oil pump.

To satisfactorily meet all th
conditions, Gargoyle Mobil

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VACUUM O

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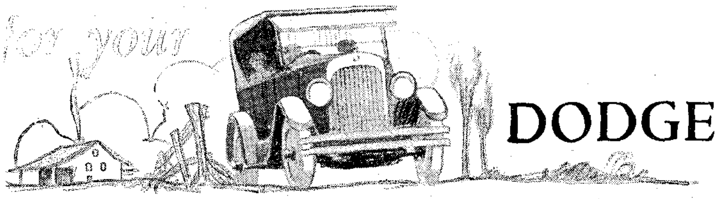
Springfield, Missouri

rbon . . . slower depreciation

A" is recommended for summer
se in Studebaker engines; Gar-
oyle Mobiloil Arctic is best suit-
ed to the special winter requirements. These recommendations apply to all models.



DODGE

YOUR DODGE engine is of the
4-cylinder, vertical L-head
pe, bore 3⅞", stroke 4½". It
equipped with a splash circu-
ting system of lubrication em-
loying a vane pump located
bove the oil level.

Oil distribution is effected by
ippers on the lower ends of the
nnecting rods. These dip into
e oil in the splash troughs and
oject it to all friction surfaces
ithin the engine. Small holes
ove the dippers are provided
convey the oil into the crank
n bearings.

On all Dodge engines, prior to
23, cast iron pistons were used.
cause of the present day fuels,
mparatively small carbon de-
sits in these engines quickly
sult in "pinging" or knocking.
It is of the utmost importance,
erefore, that a clean burning oil
used in these engines, under
operating conditions in order
eliminate the tendency toward
cessive carbon accumulations.
argoyle Mobiloil Arctic meets
ese requirements as this oil is
sufficient body to assure thor-
gh engine lubrication and is of
ch character as to burn with a
inimum of carbon deposits. Its
use is therefore recommended for both summer and winter.

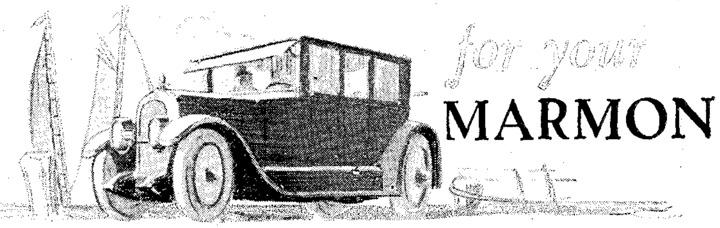
* * *

The 1924 and 1923 Dodge engines use a special type of constant clearance, aluminum alloy piston. The chief factor for consideration from a lubrication standpoint is that they result in much lower piston head temperatures, thus minimizing carbon formations and in turn the knocking or "pinging" tendency of an engine.

For this reason Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," which is of a richer lubricating character than Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, can be used in these engines to advantage during summer. This change in piston design counteracts the conditions which in the previous models made the engine sensitive to carbon formation.

During winter, because of the elevated exposed location of the oil pump, it is necessary to use an oil of the proper fluidity, to provide positive pump priming.

For the 1924 and 1923 models Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" should be used in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in winter.



MARMON

THE MARMON is an example of high-power, medium speed design applied to the six cylinder engine. The cylinders are of special design to assure uniform cooling and are cast in blocks of three. A very large and rigid crankshaft is used.

An unusual design of piston is employed. The head or part which carries the rings, is of aluminum alloy and this is extended downward to form a bearing for the piston pin. The skirt, or portion sliding on the cylinder wall, is a thin and light shell of cast iron which is securely bolted to the lower face of the aluminum body, the two forming a piston of light weight, high heat conductivity and excellent wearing qualities.

The lubricating system is of the force feed type, having special features controlling the oil supply in proportion to the engine load requirements. A gear type oil pump located at the rear end of the camshaft forces oil to the rear main bearing and thence through the entire length of the hollow crank shaft to the front main bearing.

At each crankpin bearing and at the center main bearing an outlet is provided to supply these bearings with oil, and this outlet is so located that it automatically limits the oil flow.

The large volume of oil flowing through the crank shaft aids in cooling it and from the point of discharge at the front bearing is taken to a special regulating valve which controls the pressure in accordance with the power required.

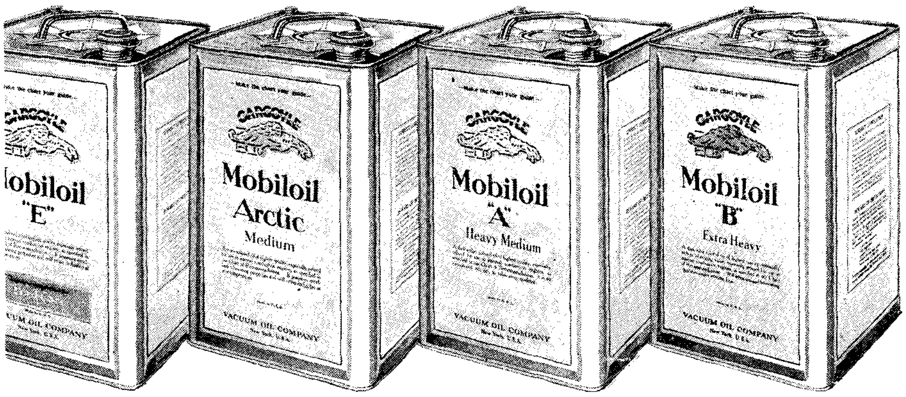
These features of design have a direct bearing on the character of lubricant which should be selected.

The tendency toward carbon formation in any engine is influenced by the amount of oil passing the pistons which is controlled to a large extent by the design of the lubricating system. When this is such that an oversupply of oil is prevented, particularly when the engine is running idle or under light loads, little carbon deposit may be expected.

The type of piston employed in the Marmon design reduces not only the amount of oil reaching the combustion chambers, but also the tendency of the fuel to knock or "ping" should carbon deposit accumulate.

To best meet all these and other lubrication requirements of the Marmon design, we recommend the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for all seasons and conditions.

Ask for a 5 gallon can



General Instructions

YOUR engine will operate at its best if the level of the oil in the crank-case is kept between the half-full mark and the full mark on the oil level indicator; usually replenishment of the supply once a week will be sufficient to accomplish this. With a 5-gallon can or 15- or 30-gallon drum of the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil on hand you will always be ready to give your car this valuable attention.

The crank-case should be entirely drained of oil at least every 1000 miles in summer and every 500 miles in winter. When draining the oil, the removable screen (if your car has one) should also be cleaned. Draw off the old oil when the engine is warm, as the oil then flows more freely and tends to wash out any foreign matter. (Never flush the crank-case with kerosene.) Then refill with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

COMPANY

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Portland, Me.

> which had been put in by the latter on the most defective of oxygen apparatus fully justified his inclusion in the party.
>
> On the morning of June 6 these two, with eight porters, started for Camp No. 5, intending to sleep the following night at Camp No. 6 and to make the assault on the summit to-day. Their movements are shrouded in the mist of mystery; but one brief note reached us yesterday from their perch near the top of the North Ridge by the hand of a returning porter. It is to the effect that Noel, with the cinema, should be on the lookout for them about the base of the final pyramid that starts 650 feet from the top, at 8 o'clock this morning.
>
> Returning porters report that the pair were going exceedingly strong with oxygen yesterday. From every point of view the situation is dramatic. One more small incident is worth noting. During the night of June 4–5 on North Col I was smitten with acute snowblindness, and for sixty hours was completely and absolutely blind. At 10 A. M. on June 6 Hingston and two porters arrived from Camp No. 3 to relieve and, if possible, escort me down. I was anxious to descend, as my presence at Camp No. 4 could only be an embarrassment to Odell and Hazard, who had now taken the place of Irvine in the rôle of supporters.
>
> Hingston being unable at the moment to perform the miracle of restoring my sight, performed, with the help of Hazard and two porters, another miracle. The route to North Col is admittedly an Alpine climb. They shepherded me down some 1,500 feet of sheer ice and snow, placing my every footstep, leading me by the hand and supporting me with ropes fixt and unfixt with complete security.
>
> Hazard turned back after roping me from the top of the chimney to the bottom and Hingston saw me the rest of the way into Camp No. 3. Hingston is a famous goer on a hillside and has limited experience of snow and ice conditions in the Pamirs, but he has never done any Alpine climbing, so I think it must be admitted his performance was remarkable, and it was certainly one I shall not forget in a hurry.
>
> With deepest regret I add these few lines continuing the above dispatch. Mallory and Irvine perished on the mountain beyond all doubt. They were last seen by Odell from Camp No. 6 going strong for the top.
>
> I have not yet seen Odell, but estimate that this was about eleven o'clock in the morning of the 8th, and that the point reached at that time by the climbers was about 28,000 feet. Nothing had been seen or heard of them since Odell returned to Camp No. 4 that night, and until about noon on the 9th the absence of news occasioned the only anxiety, as the climbers might well have passed the night in Camps Nos. 5 and 6.
>
> At noon on the 9th Odell and two porters started from Camp No 4. and spent the night at Camp No. 5. About 1 P.M. on the 10th Odell reached Camp No. 6, whence he signaled that there was no sign of the missing men.
>
> Camps Nos. 5 and 6 were under continuous observation from Hazard from Camp No. 4. These camps were provided with magnesium flares for distress signals, and there was no doubt that the climbers did not return to them. This puts any possibility of their survival out of the question, for no one could spend two nights on the mountain under existing conditions, except in one or the other of the two high camps, and live.
>
> The only likely explanation of the tragedy is that there was a mountaineering accident, unconnected with questions of the weather or the use of oxygen. This is borne out by our own observations, four days previously, of the nature of the ground they were crossing when last seen.
>
> I remained at Camp No. 3, directing operations by messenger and watching for signals through a telescope until 4:30 in the afternoon of the 10th, by which time I saw Odell reach Camp No. 4 safely. My condition and that of Captain Bruce, the only climber with me, precluded our reaching Camp No. 3 in time to be of any help, and beyond a letter of instructions and the use of a system of signals I had to give the supporting party in Camp No. 4 a free hand. They appear to have done all that was humanly possible.
>
> I should add that I myself forbade any reconnaissance beyond Camp No. 6, as the weather was extremely threatening and conditions on the mountain appeared to be as bad as they could be, and I had to consider the lives of the two British and three Himalayan members of the expedition, who were still at, or above, Camp No. 4.

The Times sums up, editorially, the fate of the third, and possibly last for some years, attempt to scale the summit of the world's highest mountain. The summary and comment, under the heading of "Everest's Mystery," runs:

> The Mount Everest expedition of 1924 has ended in a mystery that shrouds the vanishing without trace of George Leigh Mallory and his climbing mate, Irvine. In the latest dispatch, dated Camp No. 3 (21,000 feet), East Rongbuk Glacier, June 8, their fate is not explained. All that Colonel Norton knows is that when Mallory and Irvine were last seen they were "going strong for the top," after making a start in fine weather from Camp No. 6 at an altitude of 26,700 feet. Colonel Norton and Dr. Somervell attained an altitude of "about 28,000 feet" before the last assault on the mountain was made. Dr. Somervell says that at 27,500 feet eight or ten respirations "were necessary for every single step forward." At every twenty or thirty yards advance there had to be a halt to gather strength. When the doctor gave out Norton tried to press on, but at the end of an hour "he had risen eight feet above my level." With hearts beating 180 to the minute they turned back
>
> Two days later Mallory and Irvine began the last ascent with oxygen tanks. Oxygen had not been used by Norton and Somervell in their climb to 28,000 feet, which was 500 feet higher than the record of the expedition of 1922. From Camp No. 6 (26,700 feet) Mallory and Irvine were seen toiling up somewhere near the summit at about 11 o'clock A. M. on June 8. So Odell of the expedition reports. The work assigned him required a return to one of the lower camps on that day, but he was back again at Camp No. 6 on June 9. He signaled that "there was no sign of the missing men." If Mallory and Irvine had been physically able to get down to Camp No. 6 or 5, they could have used magnesium flares provided for distress signals.
>
> Colonel Norton says that: "no one could spend two nights on the mountain under existing conditions, except in one or the other of the two high camps, and live." He concludes that, as the weather was fair and oxygen was available, "the only likely explanation of the tragedy is that there was a mountaineering accident." The truth will probably never be known, even if another expedition should succeed in gaining the summit. In view of the experiences of Norton and Somervell on their last climb, it may be ventured that their comrades died from exhaustion somewhere above 28,000 feet.
>
> A new record was set by Colonel Norton and Dr. Somervell on the steeps of Everest, and perhaps Mallory and Irvine strained up even higher. What seems to have been proved by the assaults of 1924 is that the danger-line for climbers, the point where nature rebels and the mountain defies its assailants, is about 1,000 feet below the top of the world. There seems to be no hope of scaling Everest unless those who lay siege to it acclimatize themselves by months and perhaps years of camping at the high levels. This view is supported by the testimony of Dr. Somervell that sleep was obtained at the highest camp for the next day's effort, which was an unexpected gain. "Gorgeous days, almost windless and brilliantly fine," the expedition of 1924 was favored with for the supreme test of vitality. "So we have no excuse," he adds.

"LIGHTS! SHOOT!"—IN THE TURRET OF A BATTLE-SHIP

DOWN BELOW, in a space full of humming machinery and heat, a blue-clad engine-man turned away from his dials and indicators.

"Well, when do we shoot?" he inquired of a fellow engine-man, as he wiped his sweating face with a piece of oily waste.

"Damfino; we're making eighteen knots now," came the reply.

They were preparing, they and the other thousand-odd men and officers on the ship, for big-gun target practise. Within the space of a few minutes, with tons of steel sent screaming from the big guns in the turrets above, the test would be made of a year's training on one of the battle-ships of the American Navy. Actual warfare could hardly cause more tension and excitement. Sometimes there is tragedy, too. Three officers and forty-five men lost their lives, and scores were injured, in an explosion in a turret on the battle-ship *Mississippi* at target practise off the coast of Southern California, on June 14. The tragedy was one of the most frightful ever experienced by the American Navy in peacetime, and official inquiry is now on to determine the facts and fix the responsibility. Considering the tension, the demand for speed in firing, however, as described by an officer aboard one of the ships under test, it may seem strange to the layman that such tragedies are not of more frequent occurrence.

Ensign Harry P. Smith, aboard the *Tennessee*, which was with the *Mississippi* in the recent maneuvers, tells in outline the story of the firing aboard his own ship, and the Baltimore *Sun* publishes his dramatic account. From the engine-room he turns to the steering engine-room, where:

> An electrician walked around watching a clanking little motor that would spin a few times, and then reverse itself, in obedience to the will of the helmsman at the conn above. Two large motors went quietly about their business of handling the rudder,

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for Economical Transportation

1 ***Chevrolet is modern in appearance.*** All models are of stream-line design, and fine, durable finish. Closed models have genuine Fisher Bodies.

2 ***Chevrolet is modern in construction.*** It has standard sliding gear transmission, Remy electrical equipment, modern cooling system, suction fuel feed with tank at rear, demountable rims, safe steering mechanism—in fact all essential engineering improvements found in the highest priced cars.

3 ***Chevrolet is fully equipped as sold.*** We quote prices on *complete* cars only. Chevrolet is all there, ready for use as soon as you put on your license plates. Compare the fully equipped Chevrolet with other cars, plus their missing equipment, and satisfy yourself which costs least.

4 ***Chevrolet transportation averages less cost per mile*** than that of any other car at any price. This cost includes the list price of car, insurance, operation, maintenance, annual depreciation, and interest on your investment. Why pay more per mile for lower quality?

5 ***Chevrolet has the most powerful motor*** of any low priced car. Its supremacy for hill climbing and hard going is well known. *Where there are most hills there are most Chevrolets.* Why drive a slow car and hold up the line when it costs less to be a leader?

6 ***Chevrolet yields solid comfort in riding.*** This is due to its long wheel base, correct body suspension on extra strong and resilient vanadium steel springs, well-sprung and padded upholstery, deep seats with ample leg room, and correctly inclined backs. The double ventilating windshield and cool motor make driving a pleasure instead of a discomfort.

7 ***Chevrolet service costs are low*** because so few hours per year are needed in service stations. Chevrolets are built to stay together, and do not require you to be always near a service station. When adjustments or repairs are needed the Chevrolet Flat Rate System keeps the cost down to the minimum.

8 ***Chevrolet is a quality car.*** You are proud to tell of your ownership of a Chevrolet. Your Chevrolet tells the world that you appreciate modern quality and are a good judge of value.

9 ***Chevrolet is built for safety.*** It steers firmly and easily and the steering gear will not lock itself. It holds to the road even at high speed on gravel. Its braking power is ample. It is easy to handle and accelerates so quickly it enables you to get out of a bad position promptly. It is one of the few cars granted Class A rating by insurance underwriters.

10 ***Chevrolet is easy to buy*** *and easy to trade.* In buying a home, you always consider what you would get for it if you ever wanted to move. Be sure the car you buy has a good trade-in value, so that when the time arrives to get a new one, you can make a good deal. Chevrolet's trade-in value is high because of the big demand for this well-built, long-lived automobile.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Division of General Motors Corporation

It's easy to pay for a Chevrolet

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior Roadster	$495	Superior 4-Passenger Coupe	$725
Superior Touring	510	Superior Sedan	795
Superior Touring DeLuxe	640	Superior Commercial Chassis	410
Superior Utility Coupe	640	Utility Express Truck Chassis	550

with the assistance of their noisy little brother. A group of seamen sat in one corner near a controller. One had a telephone on and was watching a compass close at hand. "Officers call" sounded on a loud-speaker overhead. All jumped up and their eyes brightened.

"Five minutes, and the firing point," said the man with the telephone, and another remarked that he'd be glad when they secured.

"Aw, pipe down; don't you know we are going to fire this time?" was all he got for his pains.

In the conning tower no one said a word. The captain moved around, squinting continually through the tiny slits at the flagship ahead, on which the signal to open fire was flying. The navigator busied himself with a plotting sheet and the helmsman kept his eyes glued on the compass. The fire-control booth was equally silent. Several men, wearing head-phones, stood around, and the gunnery officer watched, through a periscope, that signal on the next ship.

The plotting-room was crowded with men, some busy at their instruments, others merely watching the observers. The plotting-room officer scribbled away at a sheet working a "ballistic," and two other officers leaned over large boards on which some men were plotting ranges. From time to time one would look up and say, "Five eight," or "Five five," and a man sent the cryptic message over a phone and an indicator. Two more officers leaned over large box-like machines covered with dials, and one kept telling the other the ranges.

On the bulkhead four lights showed, and some one said, "Signal is flying." It seemed as tho one could feel the tenseness as the same man called, "Stand by!" The officer giving the ranges straightened up. "Give it another 50 and let her go," and he held his breath.

A group in the top were set and waiting. The spotter had his eyes on that little red flag 500 yards away; the trainer and director-operator were watching the target through their telescopes.

On the bridge up ahead a man raised his arms to the halyard, and almost as he did so the spotter shouted "Execute" over the phone.

Back came the order, "Commence firing," and an indicator that had been reading "Cease" snapt to "Fire."

At last it had come, that order "Commence firing!" Hundreds of times in drill it had come, sometimes hurriedly, sometimes loudly, but never before so coolly nor so penetratingly. "Commence firing!" For six weary months of drills all hands had been waiting for that order. They had patiently and painstakingly drilled, sometimes in not such a good humor, but always with the one idea in mind—to be ready when the time came. And now the time had come, and the watches began ticking off the seconds.

"Shoot!" from spot one. Two lights blinked in the buzzer circuit. Another light—a flame and a roar shot from each gun. "Spot one fired," came over the phone. "Switchboard fired." "D. C. one-o-nine-five." "Plot check." Twelve shells were whining as they sped toward the far-off target, while the men in the turrets were working as they never worked before in an effort to get another load ready that the second salvo might not be held up while the first landed.

Hardly had the guns slid back into position after the recoil when the open breach was up in front of the loading-tray. Down went the tray, reaching far into the gun, as one of the crew called, "Bore clear!" With a whir of gears and a grind of a chain, a long arm of the rammer shot out behind the shell and away it went, sliding down the tray and in the gun.

A clank of the powder-car, and almost as the rammer-head was backed clear it started to push home two bags of powder that had been dumped in front of it. Once again did it drive in the powder, and the gun-captain closed his breech. Down into the pit it went as the pointer elevated, and all hands jumped clear. Then—

"Lights! Shoot!"

A pause, and another flame and roar as the ship trembled from the shock. On all stations absolute quiet prevailed, except for the necessary orders or information.

"Control spot, right-o-one!" and the third salvo was ready. Away it went, and after it others followed until the guns had roared for the last time, and the "Cease firing" gongs had rung.

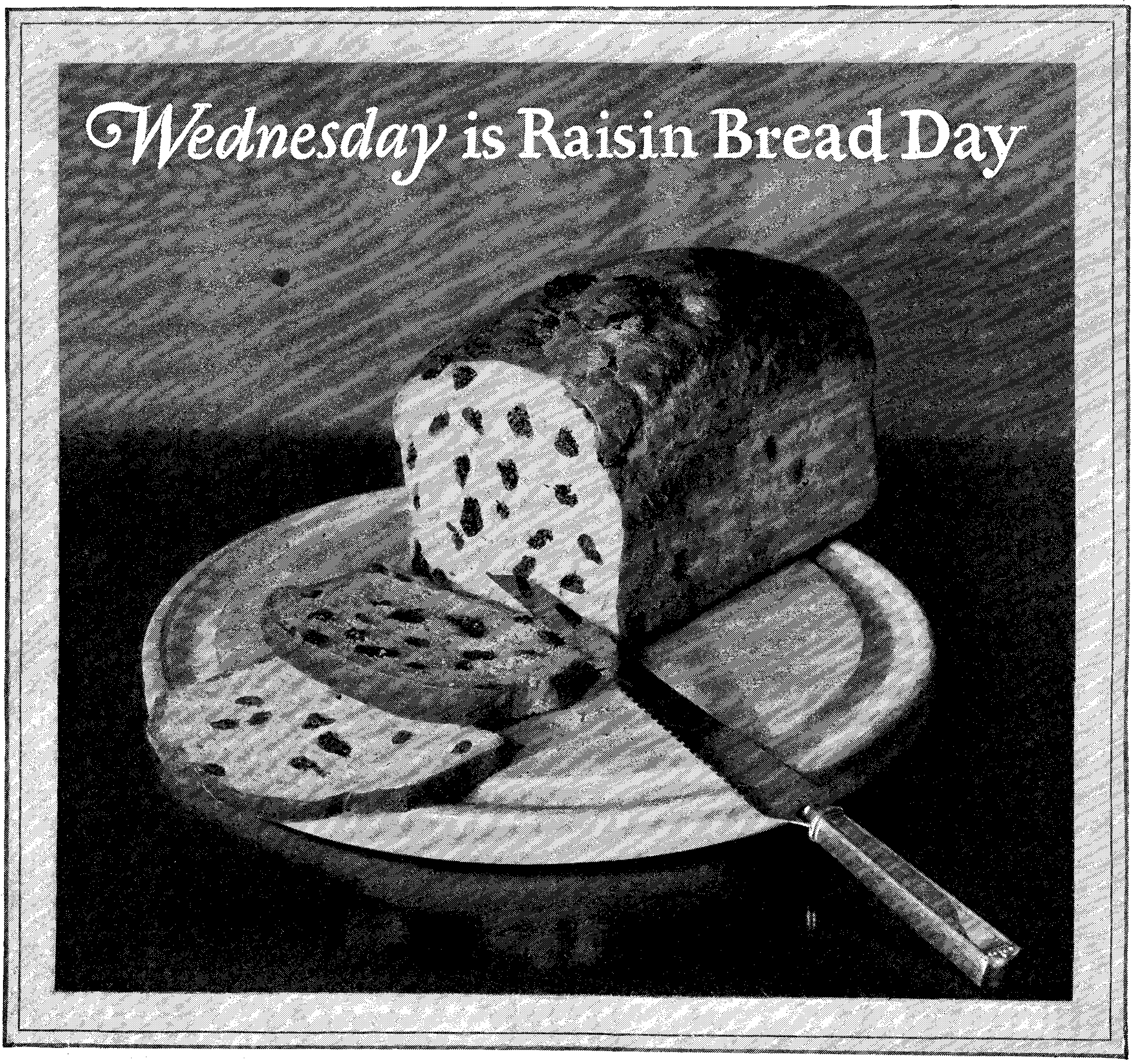
The first query on all lips was: "What's the time?" And when the word came: "Time, three minutes and twenty-one seconds," all were happy. They all had been confident they could do it, and now it was done—a world record. From the men on the range-finders, whose accurate and careful work had put the first salvo on, through the turrets' crews, whose speed in loading had made possible the rapid fire, and the plotting-room, where men had worked with precision, to the tops where the actual firing had taken place, spread a general smile of satisfaction.

And with a flutter of signal flags a message came, "Unofficial," to Captain McNamee, from Admiral Wiley, "you are a fast worker." But that "you" did not mean Captain McNamee alone; it meant hundreds of men who at long and tiresome drills had worked that the three minutes and twenty seconds' time might be possible. It meant a large group of officers who had faithfully and conscientiously prepared themselves, their men and their material, that they might not be found wanting when their time came. It meant a gunnery officer who, through a great discouragement and doubtful prospects, had held his head high, and with a commendation here or a cautioning there had led his men on to success. But above all other things, that "you" meant the *Tennessee*, not the ship alone, nor the men alone, but the ship and men and their spirit. Given a chance, the three came through, and they came through with a bang.

GETTING THE BONUS TO 50,000 SMITHS —AND OTHERS

PLACE ON ONE SIDE $3,500,000,000 in life insurance, and on the other 5,500,000 veterans. The problem is to distribute the one in a just and legal manner among the other. It will be one of the biggest jobs, everybody agrees, ever undertaken by the Government, with the chances that the total cost of the work will amount to nearly $5,000,000. One indication of the snags to be encountered may be found in the fact that there are 50,328 Smiths among the veterans, each one to be identified by his finger-prints and given his proper "adjusted compensation." There are also 40,101 Johnsons, 28,902 Browns, and 29,938 Williamses. A great many of these Smiths, Johnsons, Browns and Williamses are equipped with the same first names, and even with identical second names in numerous cases. A further complication is found, it appears, in the fact that nearly a quarter of the approximate 6,000,000 potential claimants under the Adjusted Compensation Act can not read or write the English language. Taking these and numerous other difficulties into account, remarks a writer in the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, "it may readily be seen that, whatever difficulty there may have been in persuading the five hundred-odd Congressmen that a bonus should be paid, it is only the first barrier to be overcome in seeing that each individual who served gets just what he is entitled to." However, according to the *Star:*

> The Army, Navy, Marine Corps and United States Veterans' Bureau, with the support and active assistance of the American Legion, postmasters of all classes, each chapter of the American Red Cross, the National Guard, the Organized Reserve, the Regular Army, recruiting stations, the Disabled Veterans' Association and similar organizations, are going to see that each man who saw service gets his fair share of the "bonus" and that no one is going to get any that he does not qualify for under the provisions of the act of Congress.
>
> This means careful scrutiny of the service record of each applicant, checked against nearly 200,000,000 records of World War veterans on file here in Washington, and identifying each man by his finger-prints. It means intensive work by nearly 5,000 additional government employees here in the Capital, including a corps of expert interpreters able to read and write in almost every tongue, to make careful and exact analysis of these records.
>
> But the government workshop is ready for this job—and has been ready for two years, as far as it could be ready until Congress appropriates the money necessary for hiring these extra employees and for other essential expenses of administration of the bonus law.
>
> Now arises the question: "How many will there be to get the bonus, how much does each get, and what will the Administration cost?"
>
> Naturally, most of the applications will come to the War Department from former soldiers. There were 5,500,000 men in the Army who may apply. There were more than 4,000,000 men who performed actual military service. There were 2,057,907 who performed both home and overseas service. There were 1,993,699 who performed domestic service only.
>
> The law, it must be remembered, provides for cash payment of $50, or a paid-up twenty-year endowment insurance policy, with the amount of insurance regulated to the length of service. As a bonus of $60 was given all veterans upon their discharge, the first sixty days in service will not be counted in computing the amount of cash or insurance to be determined now. If all



Every Wednesday—everywhere

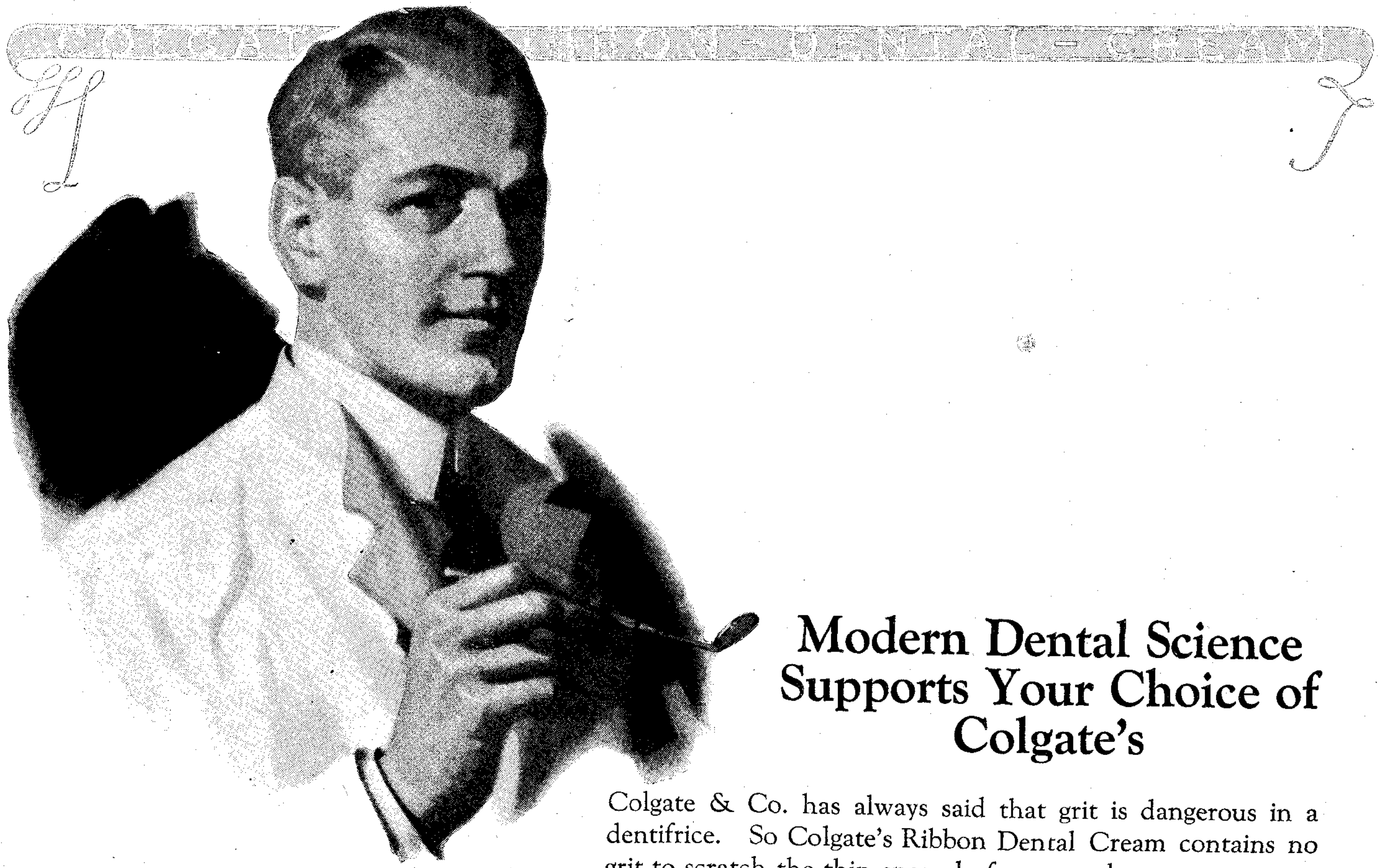
Wednesday is Raisin Bread day. Bakers everywhere prepare special bakings of the finest Raisin Bread for mid-week. In homes everywhere it has become a custom to serve it regularly on Wednesdays.

Your family too will enjoy the rare fruitiness and flavor of this famous "Wednesday special." It comes to you fresh from the ovens—perfect loaves generously filled with plump and juicy Sun-Maid Raisins. It gives you so much goodness at such low cost. And it's as healthful as it is delicious.

Make sure of having it every Wednesday. Place a standing order with your baker or grocer. Ask him to deliver or reserve a loaf for you each week.

Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including the Retail Bakers' Association of America, the American Bakers' Association, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

At your
Bakers
&
Grocers



# Modern Dental Science Supports Your Choice of Colgate's

Colgate & Co. has always said that grit is dangerous in a dentifrice. So Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream contains no grit to scratch the thin enamel of your teeth.

Note—U. S. Public Health Service, in its bulletin, Good Teeth, page 12, warns against grit in tooth paste or powder.

Colgate & Co. has contended all along that the proper province of a dentifrice is to cleanse—not to cure. Medication is unnecessary in a dentifrice. Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream has never been medicated and no curative claims have been made for it.

Note—U. S. Public Health Service, in its bulletin, Good Teeth, page 14, says, "No medicine has ever been suggested which will cure pyorrhea, and the sooner this fact is recognized by both dentist and the patient, the better for all concerned."

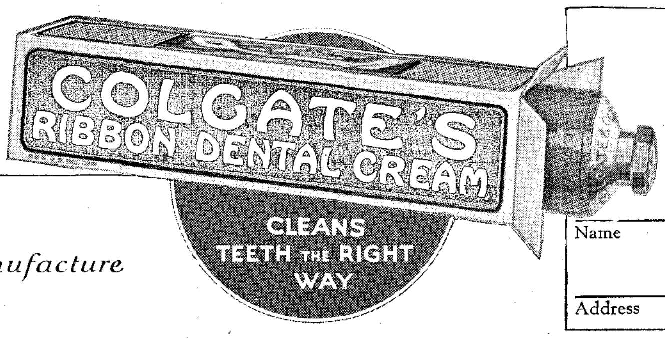
Colgate & Co. has persistently maintained that soap and chalk are the most desirable constituents of a dentifrice. They are the best cleansing agents known. So Colgate's has always been based on these safe ingredients.

Note—Authoritative dental research bulletins based on hundreds of scientific experiments prove the desirability of soap and chalk. And in their text books, leading dental authorities say that soap and chalk are best.

Colgate's is a safe, common sense dentifrice. It "Washes" and Polishes; does not Scratch or Scour. It makes your teeth glisten as they should.

COLGATE & CO. *Established 1806*

On sale at your favorite store—large tube 25c. Or, if you prefer a sample fill out the coupon in the corner of this page.



COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 757, 199 Fulton St.
New York City
Please send me, free, a trial size of Ribbon Dental Cream.

Name

Address (Write in margin if necessary)

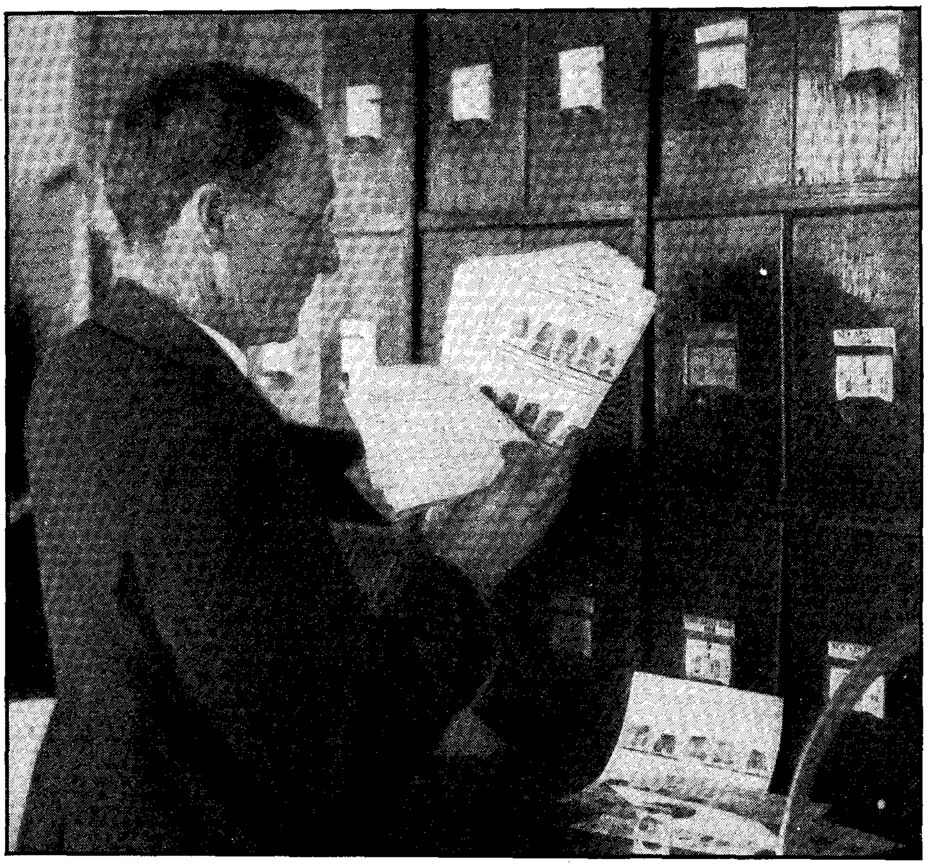
Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture service was in the United States, the maximum allowed is $500, and if part of the service was overseas, the maximum allowed will be $625.

The War Department, says the writer, figures that about 280,000 will receive cash payments, while more than 3,250,000 men will receive insurance certificates. Also:

> The War Department estimated that it would need some $4,500,000 for its work in administering the bonus law. The Budget Bureau has recommended to Congress, through the President, that at this time $3,600,000 should be appropriated, with the understanding that supplemental estimates will be submitted later.
>
> The total number of enlisted men in the Navy during the World War was 551,736. For the administration of the bonus law, the Navy has asked $360,000 for clerk hire and $40,000 for equipment, or a total of some $400,000 a year. This contemplates the hiring of 270 additional clerks by the Navy, when the work of checking up the records is at its peak.
>
> The Marine Corps had about 88,000 men in the World War, and is asking for sixty-eight additional clerks.
>
> The adjusted compensation legislation first became imminent about 1922. Officials of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps began to give serious consideration to the task of preparing those services for the work that must be done by them when the bonus law was passed.
>
> The youngest of our American major-generals, who was then a colonel, commanding a regiment of infantry at Plattsburg, N. Y., barracks—Col. Robert C. Davis—was summoned to Washington to prepare plans for carrying out the War Department's part in approving the service records of bonus applicants. That was in February, 1922. In April he became acting Adjutant-General and in September he became "the" Adjutant-General.
>
> He had served in France as Adjutant-General of the American Expeditionary Forces, a capacity in which he conceived and created the central war record office of the American land forces in France, which proved to be an agency unequaled in the Allied forces. He began that work by himself with only one clerk, and it eventually grew to a force of 7,000 clerks, aside from many officers.
>
> With that background of experience and observation, General Davis visualized the work of giving every service man a square deal and an honest adjusted service credit. He promptly saw that there are three main elements in the records of the Army—the overseas record, the War Department's original records and the records of the embarkation service.

Right then and there he began building up the organization that is now ready to carry out the act of Congress with exact fairness to more than 5,000,000 ex-service men. As a starter, says *The Star:*

> He called to his aid officers who during the war had the most intimate and most comprehensive knowledge of each of these groups of records. It is with the aid of that staff of less than a score of tried-and-found-efficient, two-fisted men that the War Department's plans were shaped for handling expeditiously the preliminaries to paying the cash bonus or adjusted insurance.
>
> The handling of the bonus is centralized about 8,000 filing cases here in Washington. It can not be decentralized, because it must be done around these filing cases. They are part of the War Department's records, and that is why the War Department is to do the bulk of the work attendant upon paying off the "bonus."
>
> Based on experience in related work, in the creation of large organizations overseas with the American expeditionary forces, of which he was Adjutant-General, General Davis planned two years ago the gigantic work that he is now personally directing. That plan was kept current as changes were made in the bonus bill.
>
> Most of the records connected with the World War are kept in what is known as E building at Sixth and B Streets, a so-called temporary structure, but which was made fireproof for use as the old ordnance and engineering building during the war.
>
> This building occupies the entire block, and is three stories high. It contains 19,000 filing cases and 167,000,000 documents. The routine work of the Adjutant-General's office in connection with these is handled in the World War division, with three officers and 205 clerks. It handles approximately 2,000 communications a day.
>
> Adjutant-General Davis during the week issued orders doing away with the World War division and incorporating it in the World War adjusted compensation branch. This new organization will handle the bonus investigations. It is contemplated that it shall have 12 officers and 2,500 clerks, so that, in all, in that special bonus administration building, there should be 15 officers and about 2,800 clerks.



International Newsreel photograph

FINGER-PRINTS AND EXPERTS TO IDENTIFY THE VETERANS

More than a fourth of the men who composed the A. E. F. could not write their own names, and duplicate names are frequent, but the finger-print system, as applied in Washington, guarantees that each man shall receive the proper "adjusted compensation."

The adjusted compensation branch parallels the Adjutant-General's office in organization. It appears, according to the writer that:

> The Adjutant-General intends to take personal charge of this branch, and have it function under his direct supervision. The orders issued during the week specifically state that "the adjusted compensation branch will function under the personal and direct supervision of Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Davis, the Adjutant-General." He will have an office in the building at Sixth and B Streets, as well as in the State, War and Navy Building, and will occupy that branch office between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Before and after those hours he will devote his time to carrying on his regular duties as Adjutant-General of the Army.
>
> The following divisions of the adjusted compensation branch have been announced: Executive, correspondence, mail and examining, personnel records, miscellaneous records and computing divisions.

The War Department figures, points out the writer, that to accomplish its part of the job of allocating the bonus, it will have to average, day in and day out, 30,000 applications, checking them against the records and sending to the Veterans' Bureau 30,000 certificates based on these records and applications, and to keep this up for six days a week. At the start,

When did you find your ideal tobacco?

Sooner or later we all choose the perfect smoke partner—

Here is an interesting letter from Mr. Charles H. Bishop of Chicago. It confirms the truth of an old proverb—"better late than never."

We hope that reading it may show some misguided pipe smoker the path to smoke satisfaction.

Chicago, Ill.

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.

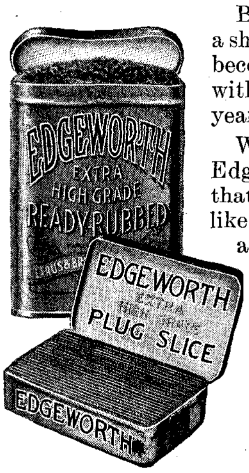
Gentlemen:

I am glad to write you that I have convinced a man of fifty years' smoking experience that "it's never too late to change." The new convert to Edgeworth is my father-in-law, now approaching seventy. Year after year at Christmas I had bought him, among other things, a large jar of tobacco; but until this year my heart was never wholly in the selection.

But this Christmas I purchased Edgeworth, which he had tried after constant urging on my part—and he's satisfied!

Yours sincerely,
Charles H. Bishop.

We are glad Mr. Bishop induced his father-in-law to try Edgeworth, and we hope that the old gentleman will derive much pleasure and comfort from his pipe for many years to come.



But it seems to us a shame that he didn't become acquainted with Edgeworth many years ago.

We try to make Edgeworth a tobacco that most men will like regardless of age, and the evidence would seem to show that we do.

Of course, we don't hope to suit *every* man's taste, but a great many smokers have found Edgeworth *"just right."*

Why not let us send you a free sample of Edgeworth? Maybe it's just the smoke you've been looking for.

Your name and address on a postal to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va., will bring you generous samples of Edgeworth with our compliments.

If you care to include your dealer's name and whereabouts we shall appreciate the courtesy.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

we are told before the applications start pouring in,

> The work of checking up will be relatively slow, so that when the peak is reached it is expected that 50,000 to 60,000 applications a day will be handled.
>
> The Navy Department expects to handle about 2,000 applications a day. At the Navy Department the bonus work will be handled in the Bureau of Navigation, and the work will be done mostly in the records and files section in the seventh wing, third floor of the Navy building. Lieut.-Com. C. G. Hatch of the Navy will be the administrative officer.
>
> The Marine Corps, which really is in the Navy Department, is handling the bonus records similarly under Brig.-Gen. Rufus H. Lane, the adjutant inspector. These records are in the third wing, third floor of the Navy building. General Lane is pushing the work by transferring as many clerks as possible temporarily. Maj. D. M. Randall of the marines will be the executive officer on this job.
>
> The basis of the entire system of paying the bonus, whether in cash or certificate, is the application blank. On this the veteran states as best he can, either from his discharge certificate or from memory, where he served and how long. This is checked up against the service records in the War and Navy Departments. Time is taken out not only for the first sixty days of service as an offset for the $60 paid on discharge, but also for time spent on those particular jobs of which Congress made particular exception—such as the time the veteran was on a farm for industrial furlough, or detailed for work on roads, or other construction or repair work for which the pay was equalized to correspond with that paid civilian employees for similar work.
>
> Thus the department checkers finally arrive at the veteran's adjusted service credit. This then goes to the Veterans' Bureau.
>
> The application blank is a four-page affair about business-letter size, with printing on all four pages—something like an income-tax return blank. The veteran is asked to answer on this blank twenty-six questions which have been framed to give the Army, Navy and Marine Corps officials sufficient data to check up against the official service records in the department files.

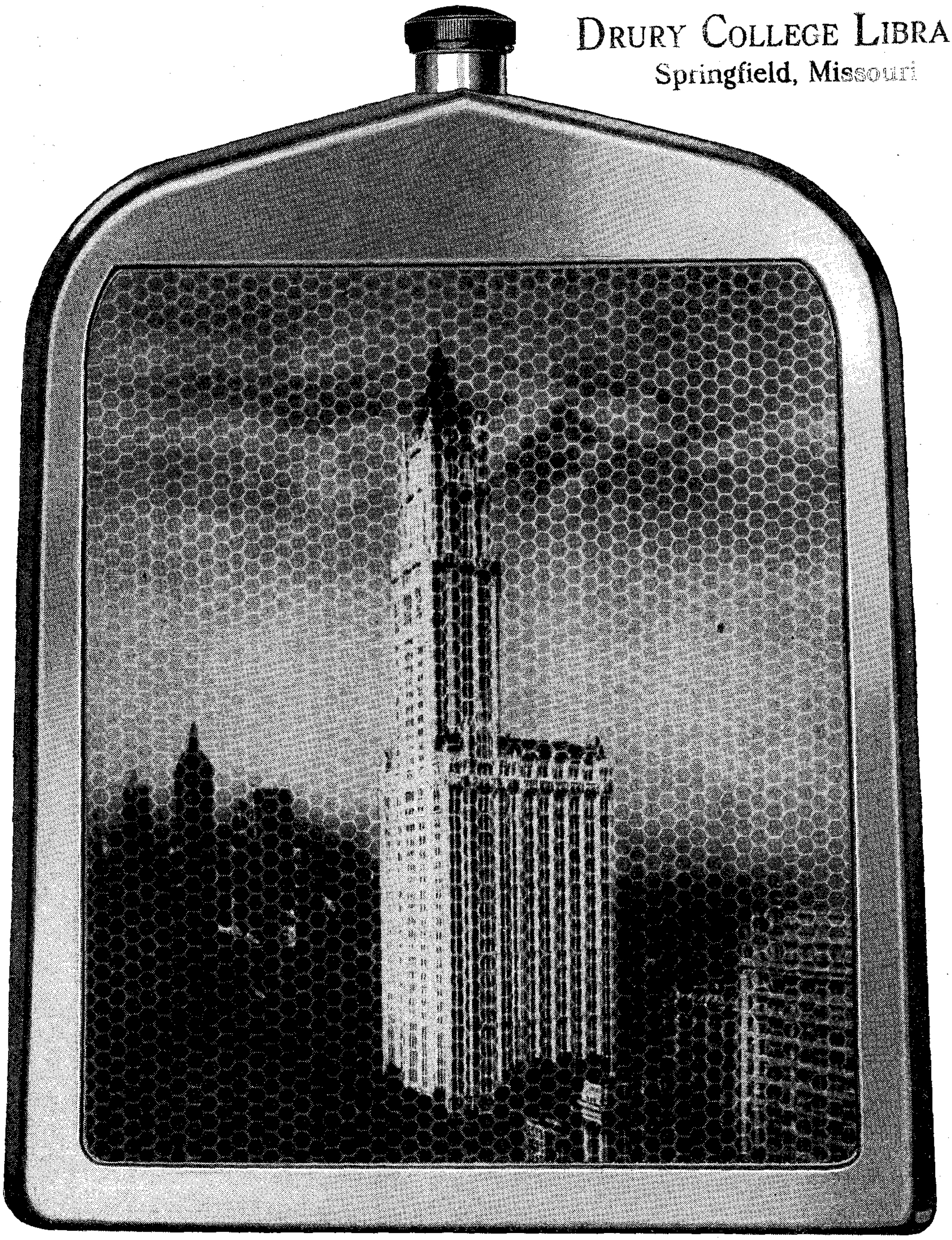
Veterans, announces the writer, through their service organizations, through postal employees and through newspapers are being urged "not to bother the department in Washington with individual requests for blanks, thus impeding the payment of the bonus, but to wait until the blanks come within their reach through the distribution agencies, which are selected with a view to reaching the smallest rural communities." It is reported that:

> The war-time organization of the Red Cross will be put actively to work, as far as possible, to help the veterans fill out their application blanks properly. This will expedite the paying of adjusted compensation. At the request of the War Department, the national headquarters of the Red Cross has sent instructions to the various divisions and chapters to be prepared to assist in distributing the blank forms, and more especially in seeing that they are filled in properly. The Red Cross chapters alone are expected to distribute 5,000,000 bonus application blanks.
>
> The Veterans' Bureau is creating a new division composed of personnel trained in insurance and claims problems, to figure out just what is coming to each veteran on the adjusted service credit sent in by the War and Navy Departments. This is converted at so much a day into a cash value. If the amount is less than $50 the veteran receives a check for the amount. If it is more than $50 he receives insurance.
>
> Director Hines says that the Veterans' Bureau will be ready to handle the adjusted compensation claims just as rapidly as they are certified to the bureau by the War and Navy Departments. Maj. Owen Clark is to be administrative officer for the Veterans' Bureau.
>
> The utmost care is being taken to prevent fraud through the finger-print identification. The War Department has the finger-prints of practically every man who served in the World War. So it will be made practically certain that the one who applies for adjusted compensation is the one who served. The value of this finger-print identification will be readily appreciated when it is recalled that there were more Johnsons and Smiths in the Army than there were Marines in the World War.
>
> In order to make a place in the War Department annex, or adjusted compensation branch, for the greatly increased number of clerks, Adjutant-General Davis is having moved out some 6,000 filing cases, which constitute a unit containing the organizational records, as these are the ones to be least consulted in the bonus research and check-up. In fact, they will be consulted only in some case where the personnel record is faulty.

Now what, asks the *Star* reporter, does the veteran have to do? The reply runs:

> He gets his application blank from his home-town postmaster, from the local Red Cross chapter, from his American Legion post, or some other patriotic agency. Then he answers the questions fully, without writing to the War Department or Navy Department or Veterans' Bureau for further information. He is advised that he has no need to pay a fee to any lawyer, but a small fee to the notary public taking his acknowledgment. The veteran next sends his application in to the headquarters of that branch of the military service to which he was attached. Special envelopes will be supplied for mailing the application back to headquarters.
>
> As soon as the application works through the processes—and there should be few long delays—the veteran will get his money or insurance certificate.
>
> The adjusted compensation is regulated by the number of days of service. The average number of days of service overseas for the men who served both overseas and at home is 312. The average number of days of home service for those who served both at home and overseas is 174. The average number of days per man for those who served only at home is 228.
>
> Many women who served in the Navy and Marine Corps are included in the provisions of the adjusted compensation act. Their applications will be handled in the same way as those of the men.
>
> Officers are also included in the bonus legislation. The benefits of adjusted compensation are extended to all veterans up

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRA
Springfield, Missouri



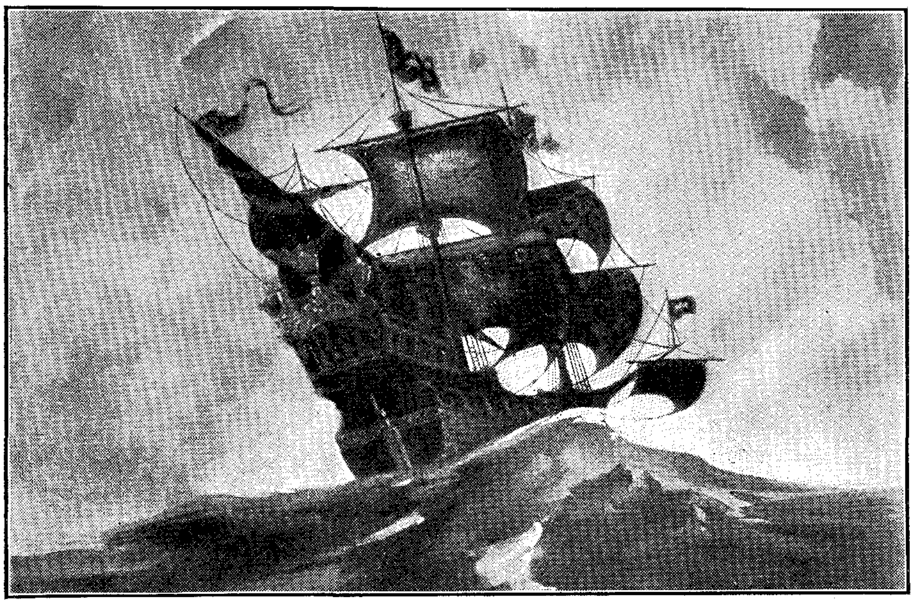
Imagine a radiator that would dwarf the Woolworth Building! Yet a single month's output of Harrison Radiators rolled into one would do it.

HARRISON RADIATORS

HARRISON RADIATOR CORPORATION, LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

HARRISON COOLED

THE MARK OF RADIATOR SATISFACTION



The Spirit of Pioneering

Impatience with present facilities, a restless searching for perfect things—these have driven men to discovery and invention. They possessed the early voyagers who turned their backs on the security of home to test opportunity in an unknown land. They explain the march westward that resulted in this settled, united country. And they have inspired the activities of the Bell System since the invention of the telephone.

The history of the Bell System records impatience with anything less than the best known way of doing a job. It records a steady and continuous search to find an even better way. In every department of telephone activity improvement has been the goal—new methods of construction and operation, refinement in equipment, discoveries in science that might aid in advancing the telephone art. Always the road has been kept open for an unhampered and economic development of the telephone.

Increased capacity for service has been the result. Instead of rudimentary telephones connecting two rooms in 1876, to-day finds 15,000,000 telephones serving a whole people. Instead of speech through a partition, there is speech across a continent. Instead of a few subscribers who regarded the telephone as an uncertain toy, a nation recognizes it as a vital force in the business of living.

Thus has the Bell System set its own high standards of service. By to-day's striving it is still seeking to make possible the greater service of to-morrow.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to and including the rank of captain in the Army and Marine Corps and lieutenant in the Navy. No one is entitled to the bonus because he served as a civilian officer or in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Students' Army Training Corps.

Cash payments are to be made to men whose adjusted compensation is $50 or less. No cash payments, however, are to be made prior to March 1 of next year. Adjusted service certificates will be dated January 1, 1925, if the application is filed sufficiently in advance of that date.

The great majority of the veterans will not receive cash, but a form of endowment insurance The average insurance policy, it is estimated, will be about $962. The maximum value of any policy would be about $1,900 for overseas service or about $1,600 for service in this country. Loans may be made upon the policies up to 90 per cent. of their current face value any time after two years from the date of insurance.

Another phase of the work caused in government offices here by the passage of the bonus law is found at the Civil Service Commission, which must find more than 4,500 clerks that are needed. Examinations will not have to be conducted by the commission except in the case of stenographers and typists. A sufficient number of other clerks is already on the list awaiting appointment.

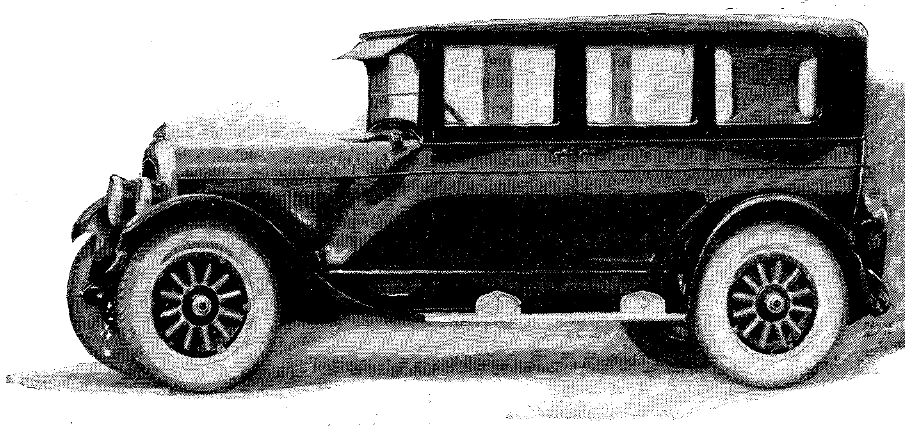
The commission also proposes to work into these new, temporary jobs some of the clerks that are now being dropt by other departments, which have been forced to reduce their personnel.

BEDLAM MAKERS AND GATE-CRASHERS

QUADRENNIAL howling contests are what our national conventions, both Republican and Democratic, are likely to degenerate into, direfully predicts the New York *Evening Post*. The start and finish of these explosions may be foretold almost to the minute, scornfully adds the paper, and the convention veteran notes the time and settles in his seat like a soldier in a trench outlasting a barrage. We have fallen into the fashion of trying to nominate our Presidential candidates by "howling and tom-tom beating."

That the National Democratic Convention just ended will probably pass into history as one of the noisiest on record, seems to be the opinion of many of the newspaper writers who attended it. This decision they base largely, of course, on the McAdoo and Smith demonstrations, which occurred early in the convention.

"A masterpiece of careful management," at least from the standpoint of the political strategist, is how the New York *Times* characterizes the first thunderous demonstration for Al Smith. Elmer Davis, writing in this same newspaper, calls it the loudest demonstration ever heard at a national convention. Coming as it did the day after a tremendous demonstration for McAdoo which lasted for an hour, it raises in the opinion of many newspaper writers



The Imperial

Chrysler Six Results Mean A New Measure For All Cars

It is apparent to all who study the new Chrysler Six that it has turned a leaf in the automotive calendar.

Automotive experts and experienced motorists recognize at once that here is a car unlike anything that has gone before.

The new Chrysler Six adheres strictly to tried and true automotive principles. But an intensive application of those principles produces such far-reaching results that the whole course of automotive design is destined to be changed.

The profound impression thus created has led motor wise people to say that the Chrysler Six makes the possession of any other car seem a useless and costly habit.

The measure of difference between the Chrysler Six and all other cars is fully revealed in the performance.

To tell you the size of the motor would mean nothing. It is only 3-inch bore by 4¾-inch stroke. It is the amazing nature of Chrysler performance in its every phase that is rapidly revising all previous standards.

For this power plant, with a piston displacement of 201 cubic inches, develops 68 brake test horse-power.

It has a high speed range from 2 to well over 70 miles an hour, produced without appreciable effort, without vibration "periods" at any point.

It delivers safely over 20 miles of service to a gallon of gasoline. The Chrysler oil-filter not only assures extraordinary oil economy but also, by cleansing and purifying all motor oil every 25 miles, adds greatly to operating smoothness and long life.

It has a flashing pick-up that is electrifying. Through the perfect hydraulic equalization of its Chrysler-Lockheed four-wheel brakes, it has a deceleration comparable to its unprecedented acceleration.

A new type of combustion chamber that burns all the gas, a new way of distributing the gas equally to all cylinders, a uniformity of power impulses, an air-cleaner for the carburetor and a score of other reasons explain the marvelous power, pull, speed and snap.

For the first time, space and length have been truly engineered so that with a surprisingly modest overall length (160 inches) there is an amazing amount of room and an ease in handling and parking that is a constant delight.

There are a hundred and one other features that explain what Walter P. Chrysler and his associates did when they turned the leaf of the automotive calendar—many years forward, as those that know the car believe.

Consequently, the Chrysler six has justly been described as the foot-rule by which all other cars must be measured.

Chrysler Six speed is the measure of efficient motor design, its smoothness is the measure of vibration, its light weight is the measure of riding ease, its compactness is the measure of roominess, its simplicity establishes the standard of comparative complication.

All of which, of course, you will understand better when you have examined the Chrysler Six and had a thorough demonstration of both its extraordinary performance and its supreme quality of materials and workmanship.

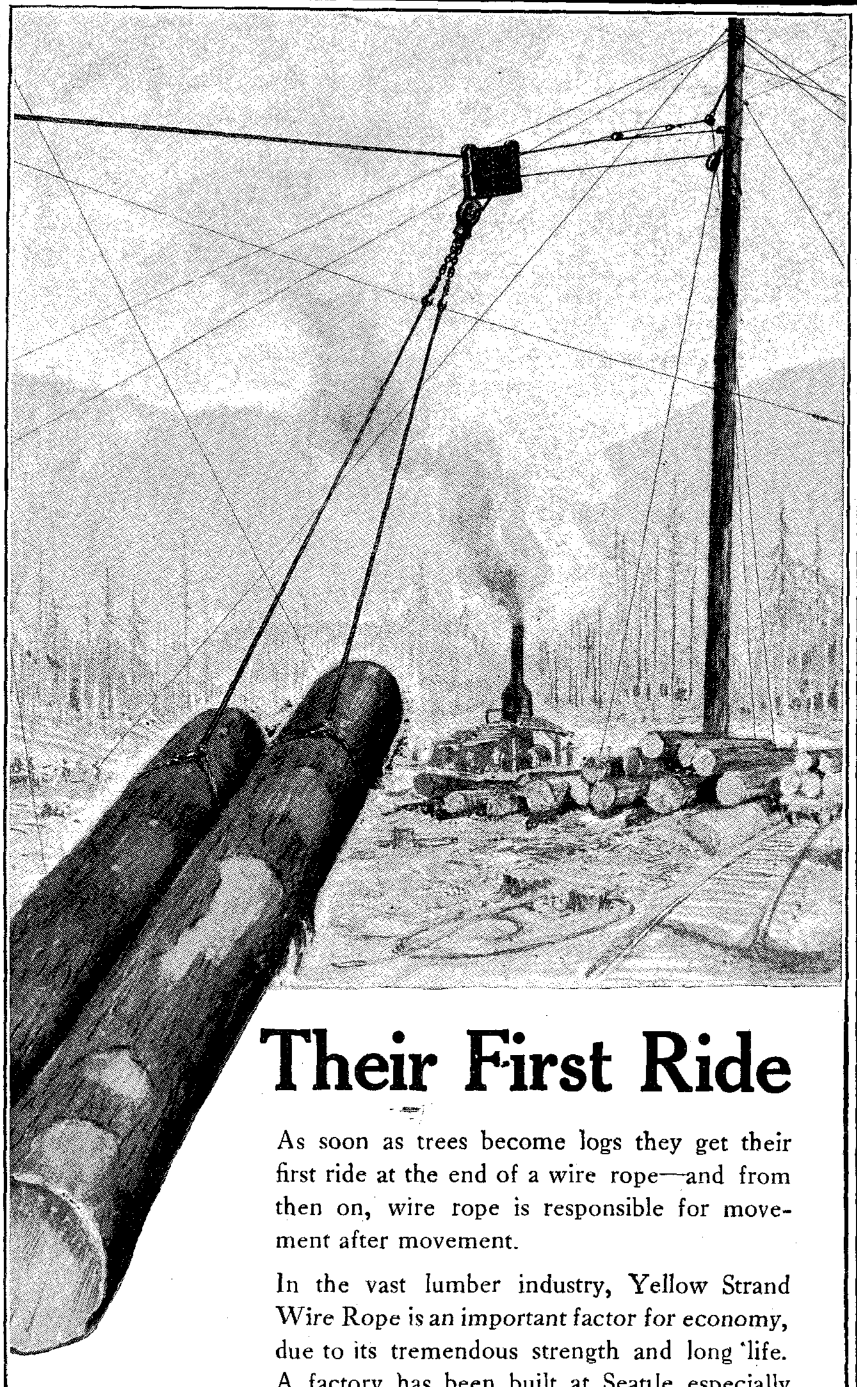
All Chrysler Six dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

The Touring, $1395; The Phaeton, $1495; The Roadster, $1625; The Sedan, $1725; The Brougham, $1895; The Imperial, $1995. All prices f. o. b. Detroit; tax extra.

CHRYSLER MOTOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of Maxwell Motor Corporation
MAXWELL-CHRYSLER MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

The Chrysler Six

Pronounced as though spelled, Cry-sler



Their First Ride

As soon as trees become logs they get their first ride at the end of a wire rope—and from then on, wire rope is responsible for movement after movement.

In the vast lumber industry, Yellow Strand Wire Rope is an important factor for economy, due to its tremendous strength and long life. A factory has been built at Seattle especially to supply the lumber trade.

Wherever wire rope is subjected to unusual strains and hard usage, there you will find greatest economy in using Yellow Strand. The strand of yellow is your assurance of Yellow Strand quality.

This company also makes all standard grades of wire rope, for all purposes.

Motorists

Carry a Basline Autowline in your car and safeguard your spare tire with Powersteel Autowlock. Both are made of Yellow Strand. Ask your accessory dealer.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE COMPANY
805 North First Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Branches: New York and Seattle Factories: St. Louis and Seattle

Authorized Dealers in all Industrial Localities

Yellow Strand
WIRE ROPE

H381

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the question of how conventions in the future are going to be handled. Will, they ask, a careful organization of delegates, spectators, bands, noise-making machines, and "gate-crashers" be permitted to take up the time of a national convention for an hour, two hours, perhaps even more, whenever one side or the other feels that the situation demands it? There is evidently under way a definite movement to limit the amount of hullabaloo to a certain time limit—possibly thirty minutes, the time allotted the speakers.

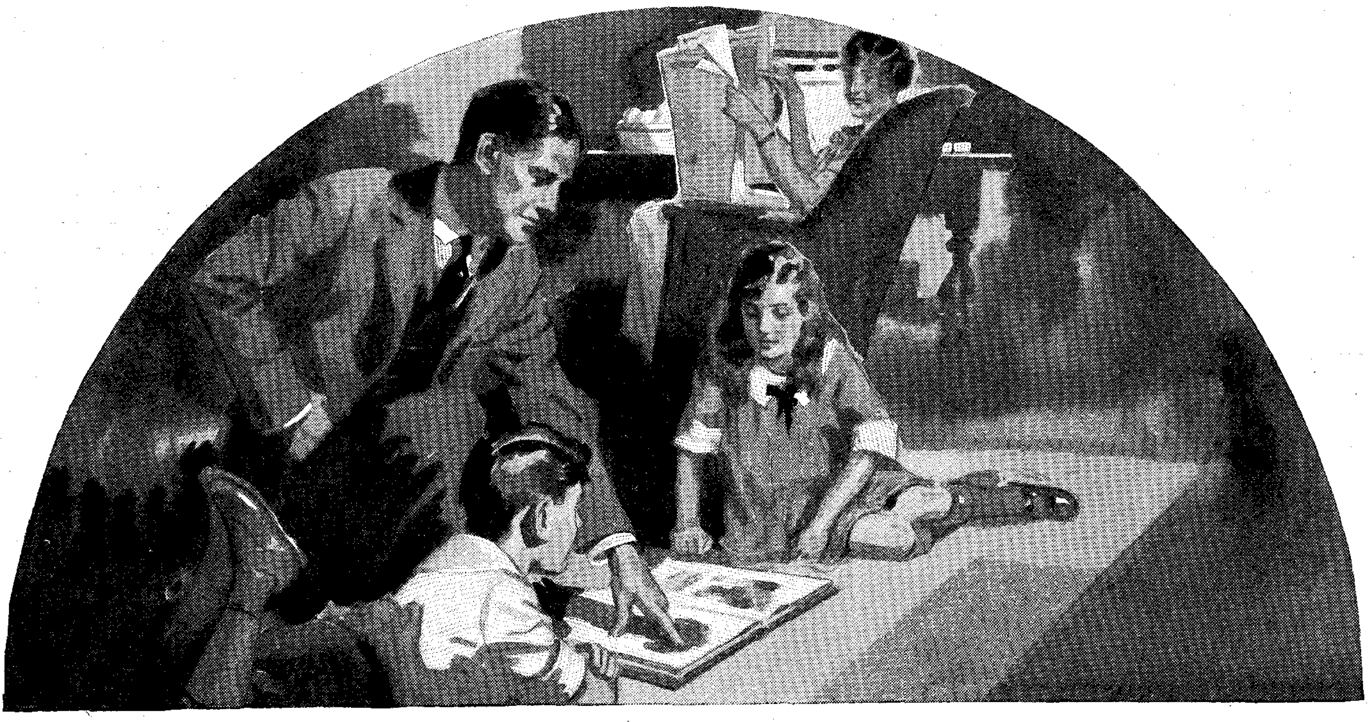
Whether or not some such limitation is put on future conventions, it can be at least said of the Democratic Convention in New York that the business of noise-producing was raised to a degree of technical excellence never before reached by any party at any time. Al Smith, says Boyden Sparkes in the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, may never be President of the United States, but no one can deprive him of the right to be spoken of as the man who was cheered loudest and longest at the Democratic Convention of 1924. They cheered, says another newspaper writer waggishly, "to the last full measure of commotion." Samuel G. Blythe, writing in the *Herald Tribune* says:

> They raised the roof, bulged the sides, deprest the floor and shook the rafters of the Garden with every sort of noise from the soprano squeak of some golden-haired tots, especially placed to attract attention, to the bellow of a dozen tubas, the blare of a hundred trumpets and the wild wails of a Fire Department siren. They marched, sang, shouted, squawked, yelled and went into frenzied fits, fantoads and catalepsies. They rang every welkin, woke every echo, clamored, brawled, bawled and ballyhooed. They raised bedlam, raised pandemonium, and raised hell.

Synthetic enthusiasm, Mr. Blythe calls it, and compares it most unfavorably with the genuine enthusiasm which followed episodes like Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech in 1896. Barring the first flush, he concludes cuttingly, the Smith demonstration had exactly "as much spontaneity as a bowl of hard-boiled eggs."

Synthetic it may have been, agrees another Republican newspaper writer, but nevertheless it had plenty of kick in it to the onlooker. To many other writers, despite the artificial noise machinery, the whole episode was an astonishing example of what popular enthusiasm can do. Noise is a traditional concommitant of political conventions, says one writer. The McAdoo people hurled the defiance of a sixty-minute demonstration in the face of Al Smith's boys, who naturally took up the challenge and went the others one better. In intellectual pursuits, admits the writer, the average New Yorker may be a trifle

Springfield, Missouri



A MAN'S REAL BUSINESS

EVERY man knows what it is—subconsciously. Every man realizes it—in a crisis. But in the daily whirl of buying, selling or manufacturing, a man sometimes forgets that his real business is his family.

Every man will admit that there is nothing so important—or absorbing—as establishing, developing and financing a family. And if insurance is used as a commonplace and every-day safeguard to any commercial enterprise, is it not doubly important in the protection it affords your real business—your family?

The education of your children, financial independence for your wife, the cancellation of your mortgage and even protection for your boys in their first business venture—these are some of the unique ways in which the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company can be made to guard the welfare of your family. And no matter what policy is selected as the one best fitted to your needs, your plans and specifications are followed to the letter. No emergency, not even total and permanent disability or your death, can nullify or interrupt them.

The unusual service rendered by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company is reflected by Phoenix Mutual counselors. These men are required to be especially trained to offer advice concerning your insurance needs. They have been thoroughly grounded in the business of supplying individual protection, and their ideas are sound and practical. You will be carefully served if you will avail yourself of their knowledge, and there is no obligation involved by their service.

PHOENIX MUTUAL
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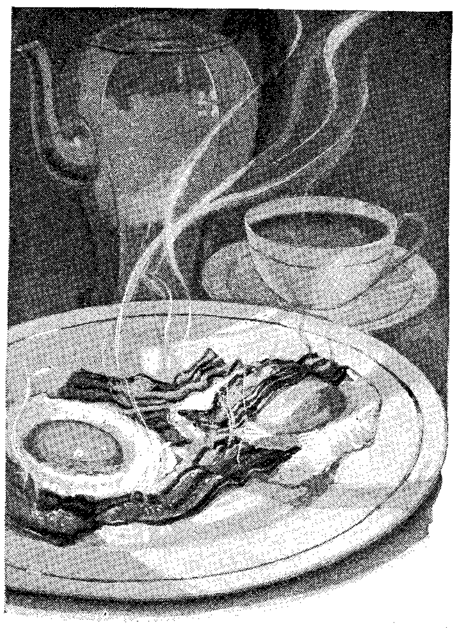
HOME OFFICE HARTFORD CONN.

First policy issued 1851



Breakfast cheer

THE meal of meals is breakfast. And to make sure that you enjoy it to the fullest—have Beech-Nut Bacon *every* morning. What is so appetizing as those brown and sizzling slices of Beech-Nut, with eggs or liver or a chop, or alone in the glory of their own matchless flavor?

For Beech-Nut Bacon really has a flavor most distinctive—*smoked in* over smouldering logs of beechwood. *Substantial* bacon, Beech-Nut is, with excess moisture eliminated. No rinds. Uniform slices that cook evenly. Sold everywhere in glass jars. Beech-Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N.Y.

Beech-Nut Sliced Bacon

"You can't mistake the flavor"

Fast express service makes Beech-Nut Bacon in boxes available in the following cities and their suburbs: Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

BEECH-NUT BRAND
NET WEIGHT 8½ OZ. OR 241 GRAMS
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BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N. Y.
Please send, without expense to me, the new booklet of suggestions for using Beech-Nut Bacon. (Enclose 10c if you wish us to also send you rack for *baking* Beech-Nut Bacon.)

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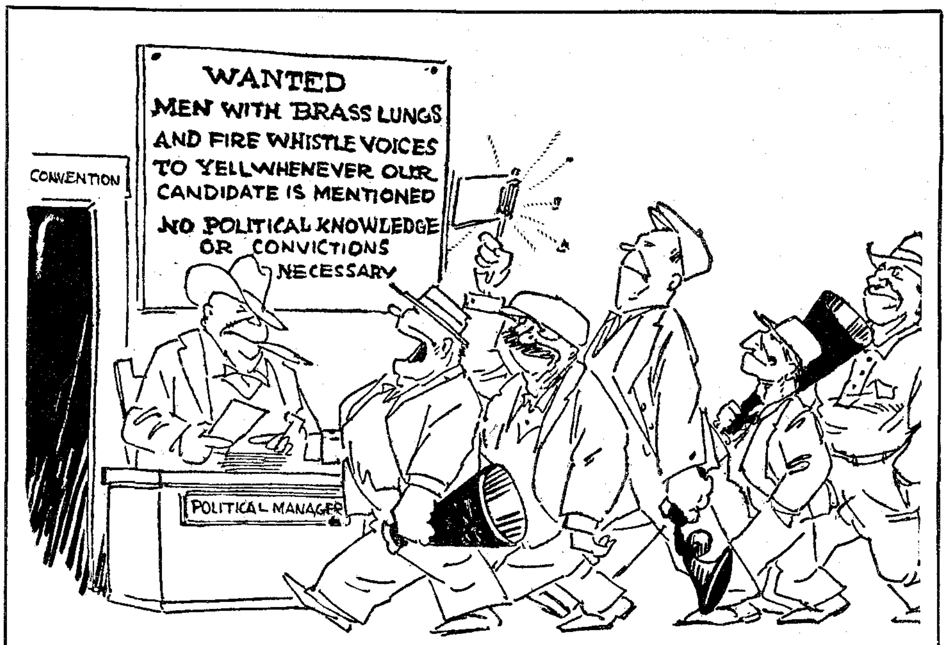
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

minus; nor does he know much about the practises of agriculture; but when it comes to making loud noises he is "magnificently adequate." When the outside world challenges him to raise a racket, it is "lost before the first horn is blown." Had the McAdoo demonstration lasted a week, we are assured, the Smith people would have put over one which would have run a month without ceasing.

The uproar of the Smith supporters, as a matter of fact, lasted an hour and thirteen minutes without interruption, stopt for five and ran on for fifteen more. In the opinion of most observers, the concentration of noise appears to have exceeded anything they had ever experienced in their lives. Granted by most people that an exceptionally high degree of genuine popular enthusiasm for a much-beloved public figure went into this demonstration, it is nevertheless obvious that some mechanical devices are necessary to keep up any such racket. Since it is possible that this may never be permitted again in a National Convention, it is interesting to read of the way in which the whole matter was handled. We take the first part of this account from the New York *Times:*

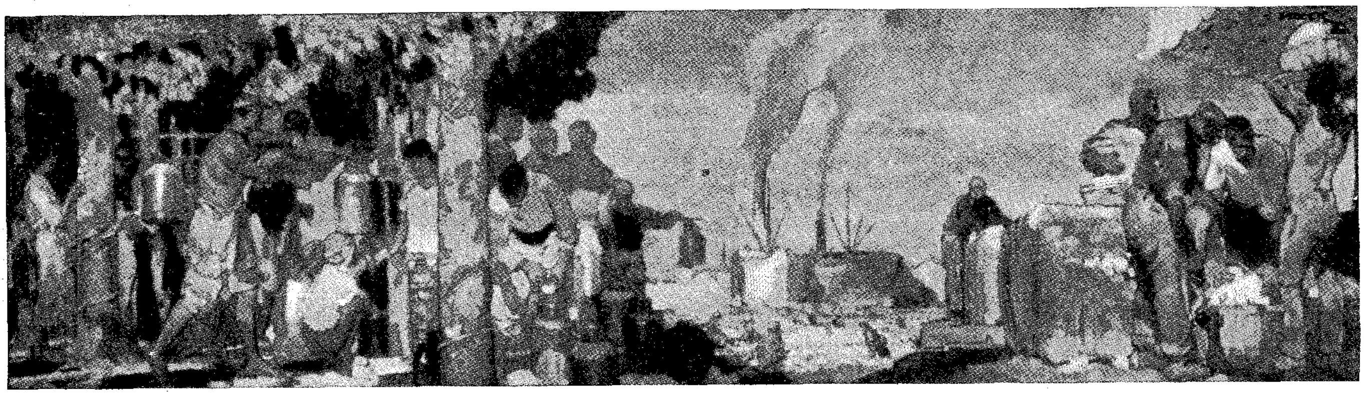

WANTED
MEN WITH BRASS LUNGS AND FIRE WHISTLE VOICES TO YELL WHENEVER OUR CANDIDATE IS MENTIONED
NO POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE OR CONVICTIONS NECESSARY
CONVENTION
POLITICAL MANAGER

Copyrighted by the New York *Tribune*

THE LOOKS OF SOME OF THE NOISE MAKERS DON'T ENCOURAGE THE BELIEF THAT ALL THE ENTHUSIASM IS BORN OF THOUGHTFUL POLITICAL CONDITIONS

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

> Inside, sitting nearly in the center of the New York delegation, with a large megaphone handy, James J. Hoey, one of the chief lieutenants in the Smith campaign, arose occasionally before the proceedings began and scanned what might be termed the horizon. Once or twice he spoke to a more agile-appearing individual, who hurried away.
>
> More people who gathered about the doors earlier, some hundreds across the streets that surround the Garden, congestion in the aisles a little more noticeable—these were the outward the visible signs of something about to happen.
>
> Very few persons indeed knew just what would happen. The delegates from far-away States and delegates pledged, and willingly, to other candidates were all talking of the coming Smith demonstration as they found their ways slowly to their seats.
>
> From the start there was much whispered conferring in the New York delegation. And here and there about the hall, on the floor among the delegates, as well as in the galleries, were noise-making machines, attached to boards. They were of the sort that give out a sound rather closely resembling the prolonged shouting of a great crowd. Some of them were carefully covered with coats.
>
> To one who passed from delegation to delegation on the floor, as Mr. Roosevelt was speaking, it was clear that the former Vice-Presidential candidate was a favorite and that he was being listened to with much more attention than is accorded to most convention speakers.
>
> Now and then, as applause for some point in the speech led some overanxious booster to make a false start on the work he was designated to do, there was a giggle among the delegates. If the noise was even slightly prolonged, Mr. Hoey got up and signaled with both hands and the noise stopt. With his arms he had much better control of the convention, above the floor, than Senator Walsh with his gavel.
>
> Several printed copies of Mr. Roosevelt's speech were being read in the New York delegation. As the speaker neared the end, Mr. Hoey looked around the Garden, just as a careful stage manager might before the curtain rose on a first-night performance. The coats were taken from over the noise-making machines. The New York standard was loosened in its socket. William J. Collins, sitting in the place of Charles F. Murphy as delegate, climbed across the knees of two or three delegates and grasped the pole of the standard.
>
> As Mr. Roosevelt finished, Mr. Collins started away from the delegation with the standard, but the other delegates remained seated. The shock battalion of paraders was really made up of outsiders, who



Facts and Figures

To supply during 1923 the Fisk Rubber Company—makers of Fisk Tires—with the two basic raw materials, rubber and cotton, there were required—

137,000 Acres of Rubber Plantations
11,000,000 Rubber Trees
35,000 Plantation Employees
114,000 Acres of Cotton Plantations in Egypt and America
46,000 Employees to plant—cultivate—harvest and gin the cotton
11,000 Employees in cotton mills to convert this cotton into yarn and fabric

In addition to the above, millions of pounds of chemicals and other ingredients, tons of steel, thousands of tons of coal, millions of gallons of water, millions of kilowatts of power, and thousands of employees incidental thereto, were required to furnish the materials used.

All these materials put into the hands of the skilled Fisk workmen turned out the product that is constantly increasing in favor.

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

Time to Re-tire

Get a FISK

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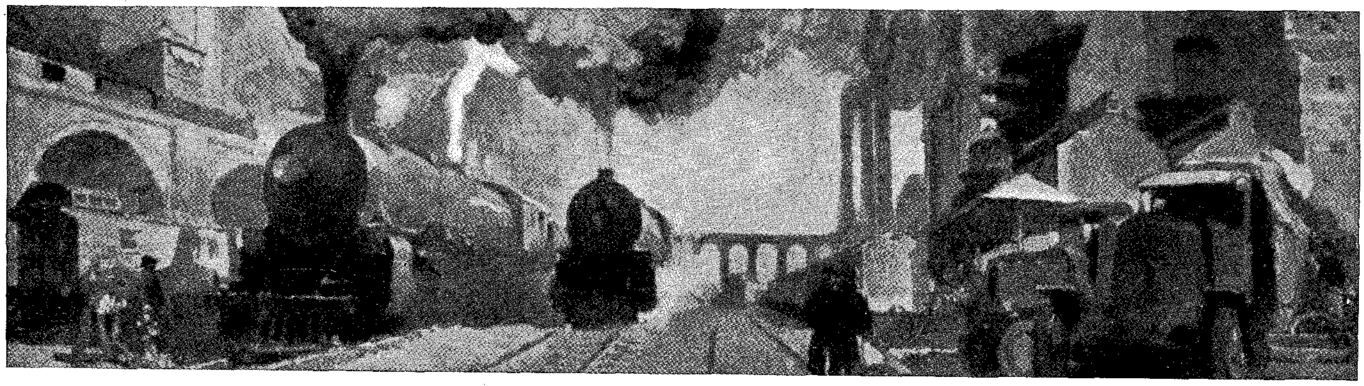
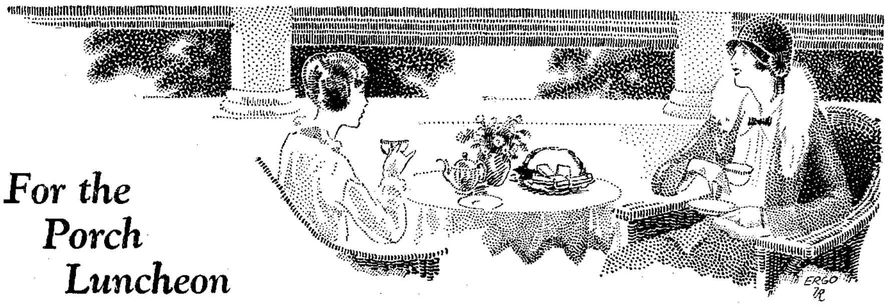
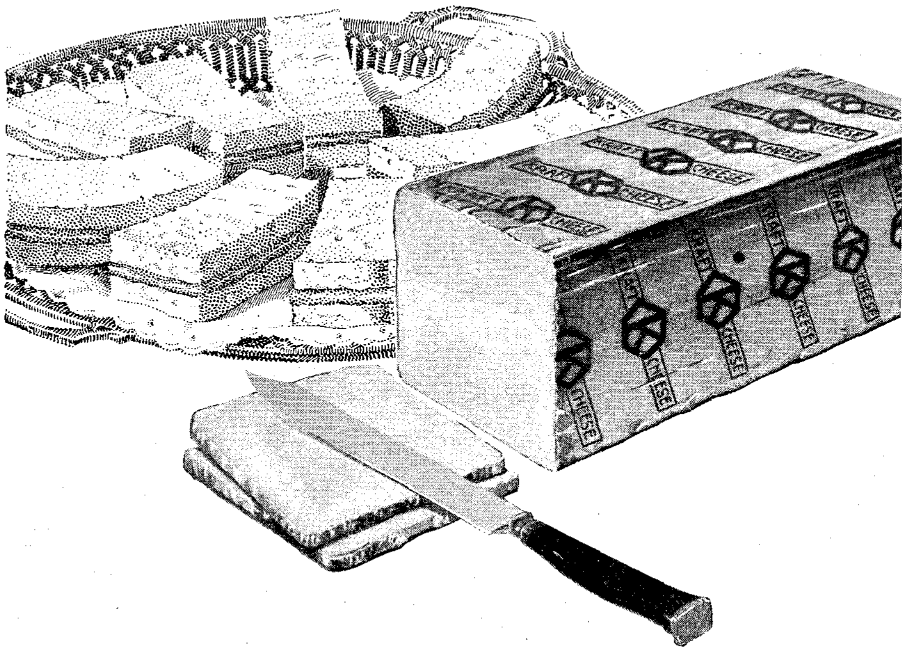




For the
Porch
Luncheon



On these pleasant afternoons when a friend drops in for a chat, aren't you often at a loss for something suitable and appropriate to serve?

With Kraft Cheese in the larder the question is answered. There are innumerable ways to serve Kraft cheese—all good, all appropriate for various occasions. Besides there are four distinct varieties, in loaf or tins.

Suppose you try this simple sandwich the next time:

Rub some Kraft Swiss Cheese through grater, add some Worcestershire sauce and a few drops of lemon juice. Work till smooth and add some chopped dill pickles. Spread on thin slices of bread and add the usual lettuce leaf.

You will find it not only deliciously good but an inspiration of pleasant conversation.

Send for Free Recipe Book L6

KRAFT CHEESE COMPANY
CHICAGO — NEW YORK — POCATELLO, IDAHO
KRAFT-MAC LAREN CHEESE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, CANADA

KRAFT CHEESE
Decidedly Better

Made and Known in Canada as Kraft Canadian Cheese

literally poured into the place from all the entrances, having been held in leash at the doorways until the right moment.

Meanwhile, as Arthur Brisbane cheerfully recorded in the New York *Journal*, a crowd of young men not bothering about tickets had "crashed the gate" about ten o'clock and driven by the police from one gallery to another had fixt themselves immovably somewhere near the roof. "These young gentlemen," says he cynically, "with deep chests and well-rounded, powerful necks, are Smith rooters. They have brought automobile siren horns with them and expect to let the public know that Al is the people's idol." To go back to the moment Franklin Roosevelt finished his speech, we read in *The Times:*

> "All set," roared a collarless and sleeveless man in the rear of the first of the east galleries as Franklin D. Roosevelt wound up his speech nominating the Governor.
>
> His corps of helpers put their fingers on the buttons of great brass Fire Department and ambulance sirens, which were attached to cases of dry batteries.
>
> "Go!" he shouted, as Roosevelt named his man.
>
> The fingers prest the buttons. The connection was made. Volcanoes of sound burst forth, shrill, unearthly and horrible. It was a screech of squadrons of charging ambulances and speeding hook-and-ladder trucks, a mingled racket which New Yorkers associate with falling buildings, six-alarm fires, elevated collisions, Black Tom explosions and other great public calamities.
>
> The collarless band in charge of these engines of public opinion stept back and formed a group near a window looking out on Fourth Avenue. The leader made his hands a megaphone over the ears of his first lieutenant and yelled "Fine." Then they sat down and awaited developments. "Let electricity do it" was their motto.
>
> Men and women in the seats in the immediate path of this rush of sound acted as if they had been blown out of their seats. They leaped to their feet and staggered about, shell-shocked. Altho the Garden was crowded and seats at a premium, scores rushed out and never came back. The great tidal wave of falsetto notes cleared a broad swath through the whole tier and maintained it for an hour and a half.
>
> The comparatively mild and pleasant sounds of fishhorns, cowbells and rattlers were almost swallowed up. If you were 200 feet away from fire and ambulance apparatus, you could hear the nearest two or three bells and mechanical croakers, but the rest was lost. Each of the electrical screamers was worth several hundred throats. There was enough natural shouting and cheering to make one of the greatest demonstrations of its kind, but the great triumph was that of science. The electrical claque had come into its own. New Year's Eve may be turned on hereafter from an electrical socket.
>
> The 100-volt applause was all coming from one part of the Garden and was causing vague suspicions that the Smith followers were in some way improving on nature. A courier came running up, shouted in vain in the ear of the boss of the sirens, and then wrote out instructions to

deploy the artillery. Gangs of men picked up the cases of dry batteries.

Others picked up the whistles and sirens, huge affairs of nickel and brass. A group of corridor-crashers marched ahead of them, clearing the way, and new positions were taken up in order to pour a heavy fire from various angles into the wavering delegates.

Sustained electrically driven tributes for Smith were poured into the pit from three sides of the house. Streaks of empty seats here and there indicated the new positions. Surprized by the sudden rushes of sound, men and women had quit their places to save their ears.

After half an hour another liaison officer dashed up to noise headquarters. He reported a sagging in the demonstration on the north. A reserve siren was hustled over there to plug up the gap, and there was now a well-rounded circle of ear torture.

For a few minutes the squawk of fish-horns and the jangle of cowbells became very distinct on the east. A lull in the big noises had given an opportunity for the little ones. The connection of one of the battery cases had become dislocated. Some quick work was done, and in five minutes the siren was testifying its approbation of Smith again on all twelve batteries.

But the electricians had it easy. They sat back and laughed at relays of men who turned stiff cranks and ground earache out of sirens that worked by comprest air. Large wooden frames had been built to sustain these sirens and they had been adjusted to a cranking mechanism which turned hard. After struggling the great crank round and round for a few minutes, the exhausted laborer had to call for help. Five strong men were completely done out by their work on this machine.

The thirty-two-piece Sutherland Seventh Regiment Band, which dominated the McAdoo demonstration with ease and smothered all previous outbreaks on the floor, could hardly make a note heard over the electrical and comprest air testimonials to Smith.

The thirty-two musicians blew "Rosie O'Grady," "Mamie O'Rourke" and "Annie Rooney" into their horns, but they never came out. They confided in the trombones what they do and say in the Bowery, but these matters never came to the ears of the delegates. "East Side, West Side" was done in pantomime. They blew until their cheeks were inflated to the bursting point, but that was their secret. The crowd thought they were resting.

The thousands of Smith men who packed the galleries played a valuable part in the demonstration because, altho they screamed themselves hoarse without necessity, they contributed much to the picture by waving flags and Smith banners, showering bits of torn papers and tiny flags into the air and displaying big pictures of Smith.

The Smith demonstration outdid the McAdoo demonstration by ten to one in the battle of noise, but it was like brass knuckles and blackjacks against boxing-gloves. The McAdoo followers did not understand the first principles of noise.

Meanwhile on the floor the masses in the aisles had begun to move and as they did so some of the intricate organization of the demonstration revealed itself. Everything had begun happening with a suddenness of a released spring. At the moment the noise started the New York standard sprang from its socket as if

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

QUALITY TIME-TESTED

MAIL INQUIRIES GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

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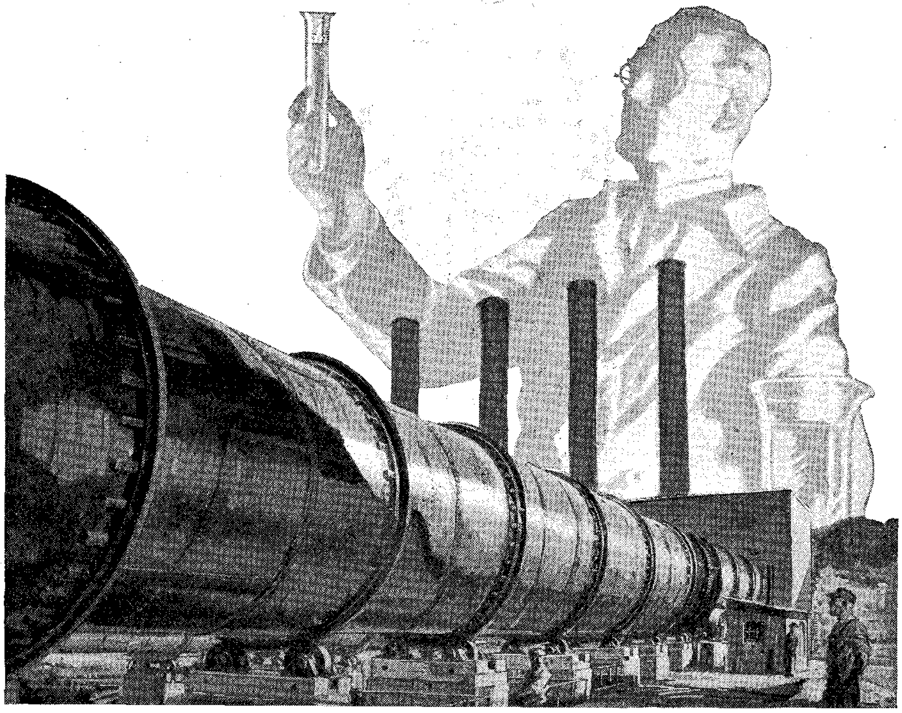

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT *and* QUALITY CONTROL

WHEN ATLAS is in the making no one knows its destination. One bag may go to build a watering trough on a farm, the next go into some mammoth engineering feat or delicate bit of sculpture. Consequently there can be only one grade of ATLAS Portland Cement, a standard that meets every requirement.

How well ATLAS measures up to that self-imposed standard is indicated by its record on the Panama Canal, where more than eight million barrels were used, tested daily by the Government over a period of ten years, and not one barrel rejected. This is but one of many similar records.

More than mere equipment, mere routine, must go into the making and maintaining of such a record. It is possible only when the same spirit is found in the man in the quarry, in the chemist in the laboratory, in the workmen in every stage of manufacture in the mill—a spirit satisfied with no compromise short of "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

The Atlas Dealer—the only distributor between Atlas plants and the user—with his warehouse and trucking facilities, helps maintain building operations with economy through this direct distribution, and at top speed through his ability to deliver Atlas Portland Cement to the job promptly, as it may be needed. Through the dealer or upon application direct a large assortment of informative literature, covering practically every phase of concrete construction, is available to anyone interested in building.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO BIRMINGHAM INDEPENDENCE, KANS.
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS DES MOINES DAYTON
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

blown up by gunpowder, and with the vice-chairman of the Board of Aldermen holding it aloft swept out to the front of the hall, followed by the entire New York delegation. As *The Times* continues:

> In the meantime, tho, with thoroughness and an entire absence of confusion, the standards of the other States that paraded had been picked up, men and women who were delegates and men and women who were not somehow flocked into the aisles.
>
> The galleries were roaring, the unsympathetic delegates, highly interested, had climbed on their chairs, and at one end of the hall a group of stalwarts had unfurled some two-score banners bearing Governor Smith's picture, an additional band had been brought in from the northeast entrance, tho music could not be heard ten feet away, and the uninitiated might have reached the conclusion that pandemonium was reigning.
>
> The band may be a very good band. It certainly tried hard. It made at least four false starts before Mr. Roosevelt finished his speech. It was anxious to play and later it hated to quit. Mr. Hoey said more than once before the demonstration started:
>
> "Won't some one stop that band!"
>
> Other Tammany men said other things to the same purport. And when the band started out with the parade it never stopt playing. Noise might come and noise might go, but that band was going to play right on. Its members were of the plodding type. Whether they were jammed in between hundreds of yelling men and women so they could not move, or whether they had fifty feet in the clear made not the slightest difference. They went right on playing. Twice the cornetists had to stop, tho. The crowd was so dense they could not get their cornets to their lips. The trombone players craned their necks and resorted to the perpendicular method of operating the trombone, which is poor technique, but produces results nevertheless.
>
> When it was decided that the Smith demonstration had sufficiently outlasted the McAdoo demonstration, couriers arrived at the place where the noise was made and most of it was turned off by pressing two or three buttons and ceasing to turn certain cranks. This gave audibility to the band and to the human demonstration. The lung work was remarkable. The withdrawal of the heavy artillery support left the shouters to their own resources, and they gave a good account of themselves. Posters and papers were done into megaphones to assist the shouting.

But finally it had to come to an end. At 1:43, an hour and thirteen minutes after the demonstration started, Chairman Walsh started to call the Convention to order, helped by Franklin Roosevelt who held up his hand. However, even after the other noise had stopt:

> The band, stolidly trudging its long, long trail, apparently believed that the day does not end until the sun goes down. It played on and on and on, until Mr. Roosevelt had to cry out from the platform, "Some one stop that band!" But even in the well-organized and thoroughly disciplined hosts of Tammany, few ventured the impossible. They did not stop the band; they led it outside.

ARE AMERICAN WOMEN WRITING BETTER NOVELS THAN THE MEN?

WOMEN are writing better novels than men, states Marguerite Mooers Marshall in the July *International Book Review*. The chief reason assigned for this new triumph of the gentler sex is that they know life better.

"American women *are* writing our best fiction," Miss Marshall asserts. "One is convinced of it especially after an extensive and intensive course of reading that has been done both for pleasure and for purposes of criticism. The obvious question remains—'Why?'

"Is not the first point to be made in favor of the woman writer her superior honesty about life?

"There are at least four favorite points around which the illusions of to-day's novelists cluster: (1) women; (2) maternity; (3) the absorbing interest of any physical sex-relationship; (4) the importance of adolescence.

"In these matters the American woman writer seems less inclined to cheat herself. Being a woman she can do 'an inside job' of feminine psychology, and she can create heroines without falling in love with them, and therefore trying to foist upon the reader an idealized conception.

"Perhaps there is a good Freudian reason why men seldom write of motherhood in terms of simplicity and realism, and it has been left the woman novelist to show the mother functioning normally: to show the pain, drudgery, irritation, that are apparently inescapable working conditions of the job.

"Perhaps the better woman novelist can afford to spend time on their style and their background because there are several things which they are not trying to do. They do not, apparently, seek to uplift anybody. Neither is their mission in life to haunt, to startle, and waylay—in two words, to shock.

"Yet their sense of values holds true. They never get drunk on detail. Background is not allowed to swamp plot and character; a collection of data on interior decorating in mean houses, to usurp the place of a collection of souls.

"It is because our women novelists are not content with surface-photography that their books are so close-knit in texture. There are, one is given to understand, 'business' reasons for knitting tales loose instead of tight. Which brings one to the rather delicate point—is it possible that our women writers are not 'good business men'?

"Granting this possibility, do we find in it one of the reasons why the women are doing better work? They are not, thank heaven! starving in a garret for art's sake; neither do they seem to be writing too much, too hurriedly, too cheaply, for money's sake. They appear comparatively free from the Hollywood complex."

The Dark Era

of teeth cleaning—changed a few years ago

Up to 1915 the war on film seemed a losing fight.

Despite all care, most people's teeth were coated more or less. Tooth troubles were almost universal. Pyorrhea became alarmingly common.

Able authorities have sought for film combatants. Now things have changed. You see glistening teeth in every circle now. Millions of homes of some 50 nations have adopted a new method of teeth cleaning.

The ruinous film

Most tooth troubles are due to film—that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

Soon the film discolors, forming dingy coats, and teeth lose their luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

No ordinary tooth paste effectively fights film. So dental science sought new methods and found two. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Many careful tests have proved these methods effective. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply the methods daily. The name is Pepsodent.

A new era has dawned

Research has revealed other essentials, and Pepsodent meets them.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, which is there to neutralize mouth acids. It multiplies the starch digestant in saliva, which is there to digest starch deposits on teeth.

These combined effects have brought a new dental era. Its use quickly has spread the world over, largely through dental advice.

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For example, quite unconsciously you watch a person's teeth when he or she is in conversation with you. If they are unclean, improperly kept, you will automatically hold this against them. And all the while this same analysis is being made of you.

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You have heard and read a great deal about dentifrices—which ones were safe, which one best.

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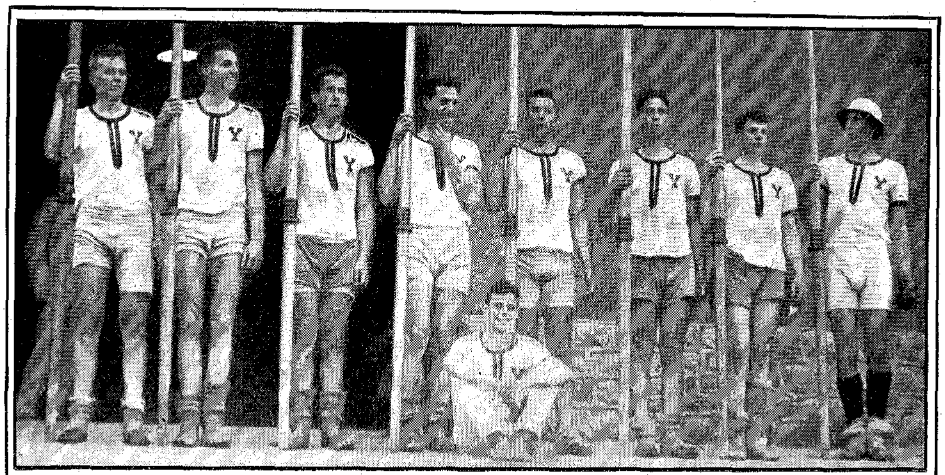
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS



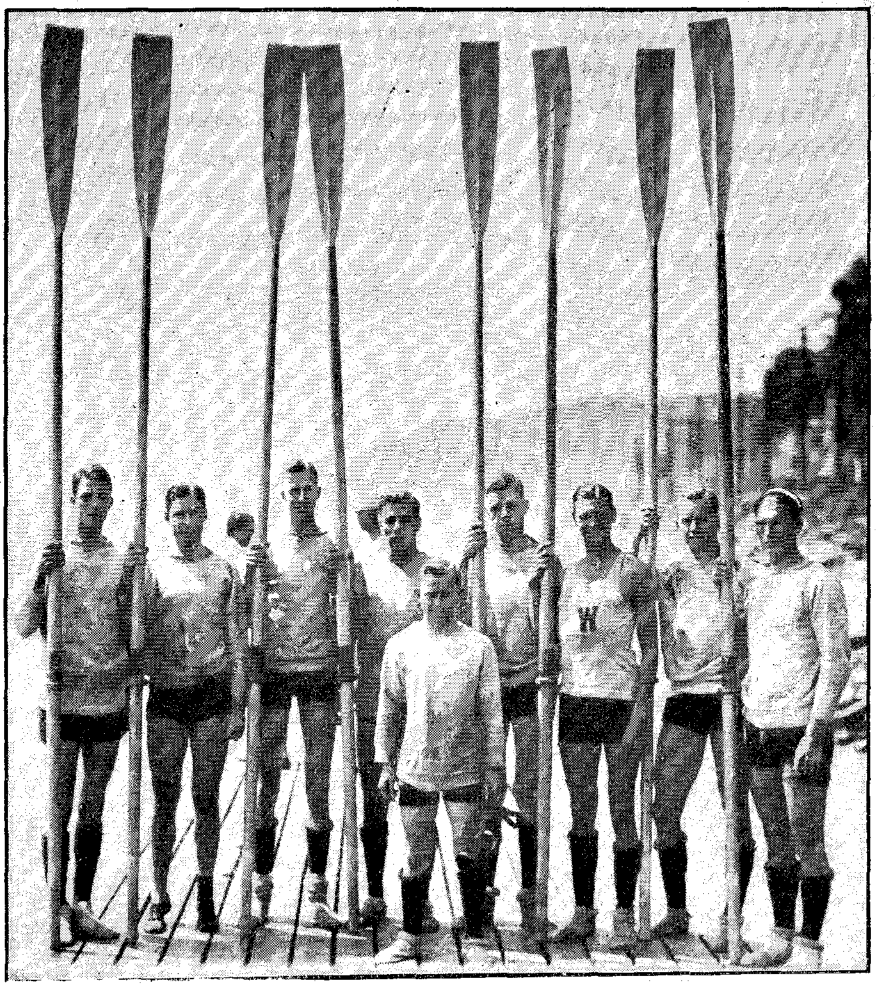
International Newsreel photograph

GOOD MEN AND TRUE OF THE YALE VARSITY, AMERICA'S OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

They have beaten every important racing crew in this country—with the exception of the excellent eight from Washington University, shown below. The Yale rowers, reading from left to right, are A. L. Lindley, stroke; B. M. Spock, 7; H. T. Kingsbury, 6; J. L. Miller, 5; J. S. Rockefeller, 4; M. Wilson, 3; E. F. Sheffield, 2; L. G. Carpenter, bow. Coxswain L. D. Stoddard is in front.

YALE IS IN THE OLYMPICS, BUT WASHINGTON IS GOOD

THE greatest crew Yale University ever turned out, some rowing critics say of the greatest eight-oar racing crew that ever sat in a shell, has just arrived on the other side of the Atlantic to represent America in the Olympic contests. Yale beat the Harvard crew by more than three lengths, in their annual set-to, and turned



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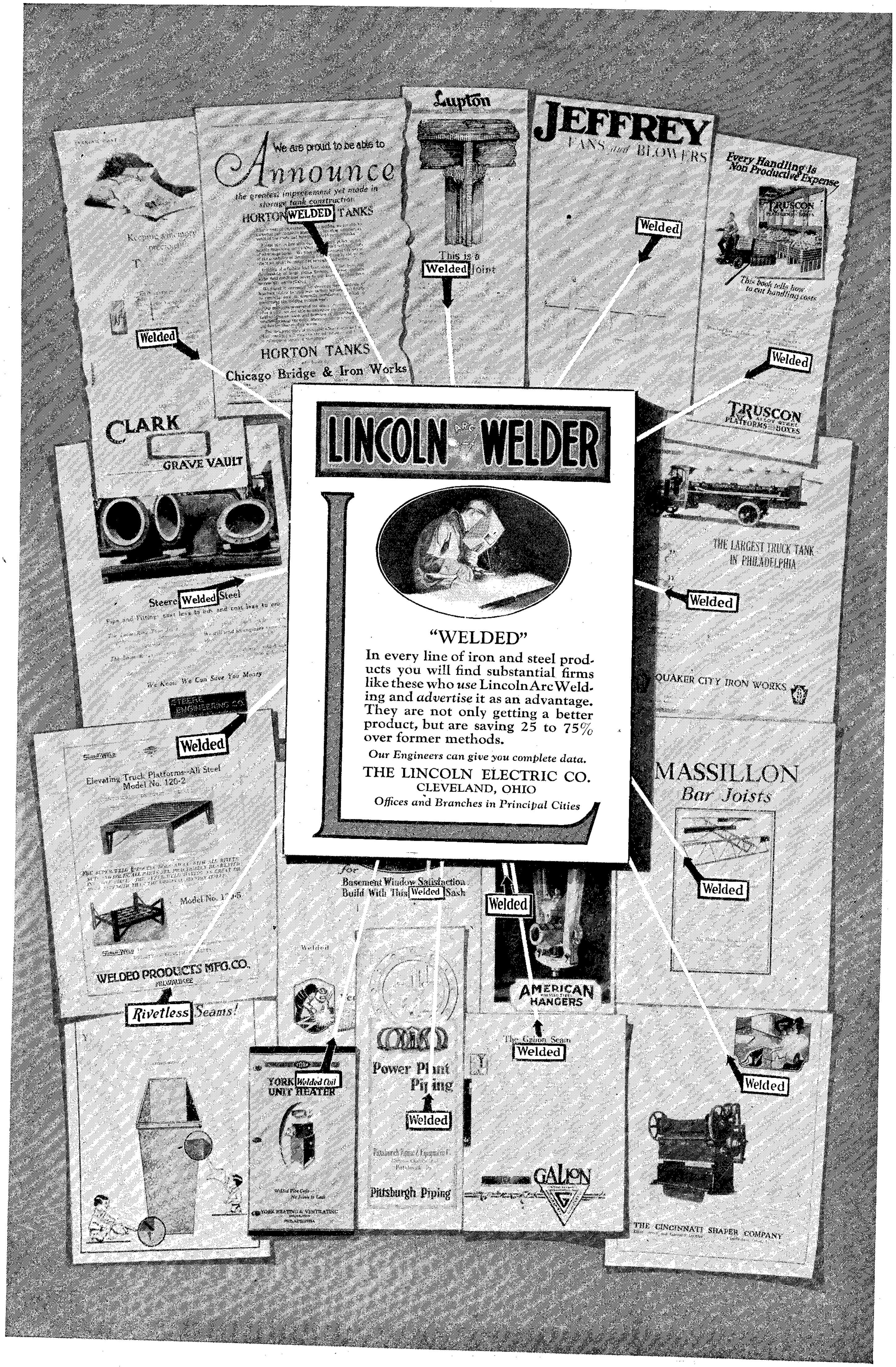
STALWART ROWERS OF WASHINGTON, UNBEATEN FOR TWO YEARS

The greatest regret of the rowing enthusiasts of the country is that Yale and Washington universities have not thus far met on the water. The men of the Washington crew, shown above, are from left to right: H. J. Dutton, bow; R. France, 2; H. Sanford, 3; M. Luft, 4; H. Condon, 5; D. Walling, 6; E. Spuhn, 7; A. Ulbrickson, stroke. Coxswain Don Grant is in front.



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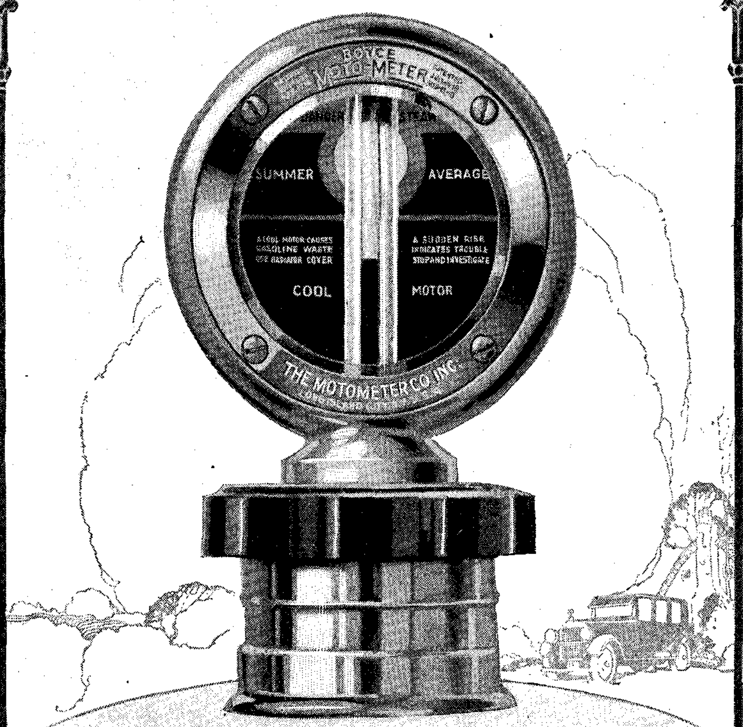
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

the trick only a few days after beating the Navy Graduate crew, said to be the strongest turned out in years by the Naval Academy, for the honor of representing the United States at Paris. Yale is concededly better than any other crew, with the possible exception of the Washington University—and Washington did *not* choose to compete in the Olympic preliminaries in this country. The Yale coach, Ed Leader, learned his trade at Washington, and the Yale crew rows the Washington stroke. Washington, also, won the Poughkeepsie Regatta in decisive fashion, with a margin of two lengths over Wisconsin, leaving Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Columbia trailing far behind. And this, by the way, as one sports writer notes, was "the second year in succession the husky oarsmen of Coach 'Rusty' Callow and the far Northwest showed the stern of a fast-moving boat to the best, barring Yale and the Navy, that the East and the Middle-west could summon for the occasion." It seems that Washington won the three-mile varsity race in the slow time of fifteen minutes, two seconds, nearly a minute slower than last year's time, which is attributed partly to the water conditions and partly to the fact that Washington had closer competition last year. In fact, we read in the New York *Times*, as far as the Washington crew is concerned, the sad part of it is that nobody will ever know how fast they can row and what heights they could have risen to if the occasion had demanded it. George Trevor, rowing expert, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, takes up the relative merits of the two great crews, together with the particular merits of Yale, in a discussion running:

> Critics will be interested in comparing the work of Yale's magnificent crew with that of Washington's powerful eight. Both have done all that could be asked of them. At the Olympic distance of a mile and a quarter, Yale has established a reputation as one of the truly great sprint crews of all times. It has also been conclusively proven that the Blue can carry speed over a distance.
>
> Personally we have never taken much stock in the theory that a sprint crew is not apt to stand up in a distance test. We believe with Ed Leader that a crew good enough to win at a mile can also win at four miles. A favorite alibi of Yale's British coaches, in the unhappy régimes of Guy Nickols and the brothers Corderry, was that they couldn't expect to win the short-distance preliminary races because they were pointing Yale for the four-mile race with Harvard.
>
> Rugged, sharp-eyed Ed Leader smashed that time-worn alibi into a cocked hat. Taking hold of a disorganized squad last spring, Leader proceeded to win every preliminary sprint race on the schedule, winding up by defeating Harvard over the four-mile route. That silenced the scoffers. Picking up this spring where he left off last fall, Leader has again swept the river. In rapid succession the Yale eight has conquered, in addition to Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell, Penn

Juniors, Navy and Navy Graduates. The last-named boat, stroked by the giant Frawley, contained several of the husky oarsmen who beat Leader at Antwerp in 1920.

Joe Wright, veteran Pennsylvania coach, characterized Yale's crew as the greatest eight he had ever seen sit a shell. That is praise indeed from the famous Argonaut sculler, who should know a good crew when he sees one. Most critics doubted Yale's ability to trim such a supercrew as the Navy officers boated under the tutelage of Glendon senior. But Alfred Damon Lindley, the Yale stroke, timing his sprint beautifully, caught the grads in the last 100 yards and stroked Yale to victory in a manner calculated to make "Frank Merriwell" turn green with envy.

Leader seems to have blended power and smoothness to an extraordinary degree in this Yale eight, which he frankly admits is superior to last year's undefeated crew. The spacing is beautiful to behold, "the puddles" being shaved well astern. Leader is a wizard at applying power evenly. The Blue oars are long in the water and short out, which is the secret of applying maximum power. Rigged high in their Pocock-built race-boat, the men sit up well to their work. There is no stomach-wrenching or undue emphasis on the catch such as were in evidence during the British régime.

This Yale shell seems to slip through the water as if it were a greased porpoise. The boat has a splendid "run" between strokes, with no perceptible "check." It is because of this unsurpassed "run" that Yale is able to stick abreast of her rivals while employing a lower stroke. When occasion demands, however, Lindley can shove up the beat effectively as he did against the Navy varsity.

Yale is primarily a racing crew. Its work is not as pretty to watch as that shown by some of Courtney's great Cornell eights or Rice's Columbia crews. But the men pull their weight and they have a lot of weight to pull. It is one of the heaviest crews ever boated at New Haven, but perhaps the fastest that has ever worn the Blue.

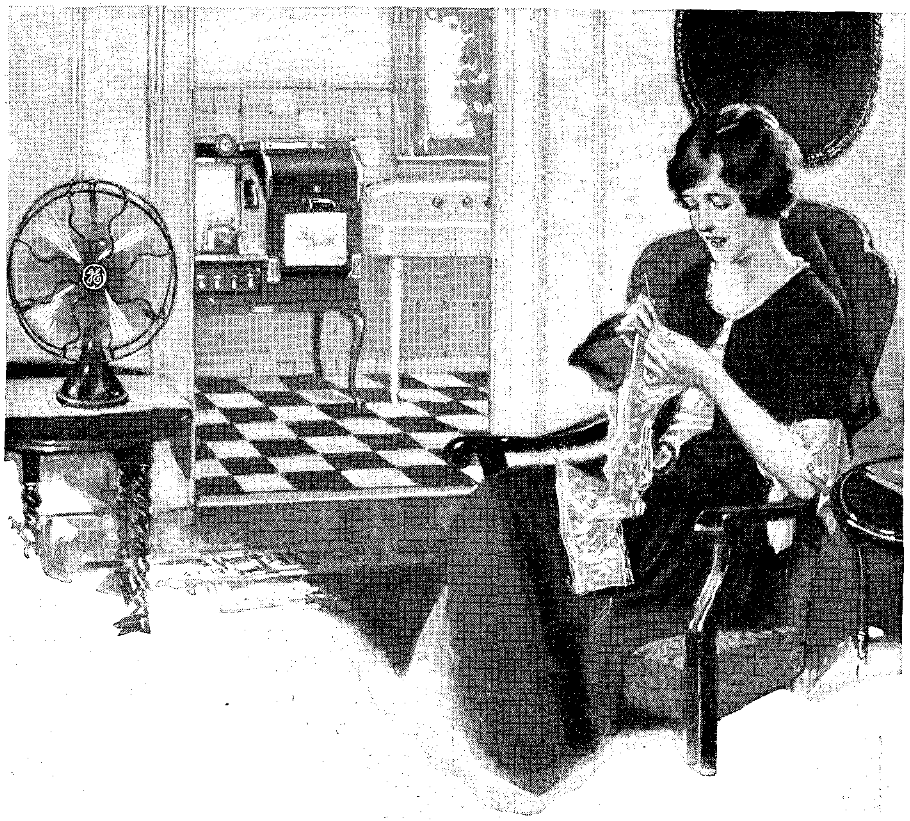
In Lindley, Leader is equipped with a smart stroke. He is considerably lighter than most of his mates, but no wiser head ever set the beat. Lindley has plenty of "savvy," as sporting men say. He knows when to turn on the pressure. A shrewd judge of pace, he times his sprints for the psychological moment, sometimes going out early, but more often coming from behind to win, as against Navy's officer eight.

Big Spock, at number 7, passes back the beat for the port sweep-swingers in great fashion. Kingsbury and Rockefeller also stand out as potent factors in Yale's success.

It is hard to answer the popular question as to the relative ability of Washington and Yale. As far as sheer, rugged power goes, Washington seems to have a slight edge on Yale's physically powerful crew.

No finer set of physical types ever sat a shell than those "Rusty" Callow has boated. The giant Ulbrickson at stroke fairly fills the eye, as does Fred Spuhn at No. 7 and Dow Walling at No. 6. Walling is the young Hercules who stroked Washington to a heart-breaking victory over Navy last June. This season he was relegated to No. 6, to make room for last year's freshman stroke. That's how good Ulbrickson is.

Yale's men are splendid physical specimens, but they don't quite measure up in size to the gigantic "Huskies." By the same token, however, Washington's shell lacks the smooth run between strokes that



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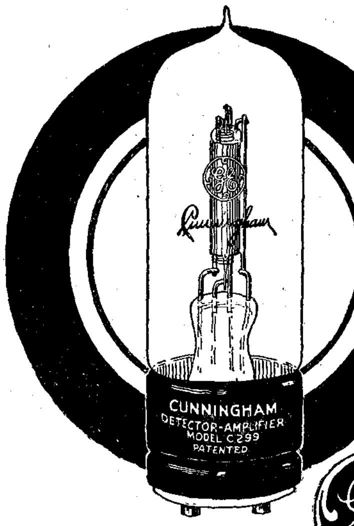

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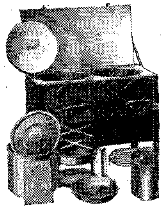

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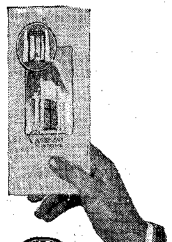

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

characterizes Leader's eight. When it comes to technique in applying power and general smoothness of form, Yale is clearly Washington's superior. A race between these two magnificent crews would be a heartbreaker, with Yale having perhaps a shade the better of it, at least at the Olympic distance.

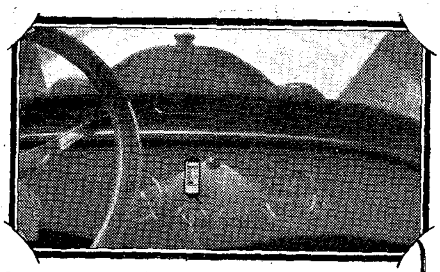
COLLEGE ATHLETES ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN SCHOLARSHIP

THE old and familiar complaint that scholarship is neglected for the sake of athletics in our colleges seems to have received a large and solid answer in the report of a football coach who went out to discover just how much truth there might be in the matter. The coach, G. Herbert McCracken of Lafayette College, conducted a survey in forty-seven colleges throughout the country, and publishes his results in *Scholastic* (Pittsburgh). Among the universities and colleges that furnish statistical information for his survey, he cites Colgate, Columbia, California, Centre, Dartmouth, Georgia Tech, Harvard, Lafayette, Lehigh, Michigan, Notre Dame, Princeton, Pittsburgh, Penn State, Washington, and Wisconsin. His report runs:

> Forty-seven leading colleges and universities of the country attest the statement that athletes are no longer merely athletes but are also scholars. One of the milestones of progress in the pursuit of cleaner and sounder college and university athletic policies was the passing of the "tramp athlete" who rushed from one college to another on the slightest provocation—said provocation being often the pressing hand of the faculty of the institution he was leaving or, less often, the beckoning finger of some misguided alumnus of a rival institution. But the fact that athletes are combining mental with the physical development is the indication of the approach to another milestone. *The Scholastic* has just completed a survey of a number of the colleges and universities of the country in order to ascertain the scholarship standing of their leading athletes. The statistics obtained by means of the survey show a decided victory for the athlete.
>
> Out of the 152 captains of the major sports in the colleges from which figures were obtained only forty-four of the captains had scholarship standing below the average grade of all the students of the institution they represented. A college or

Athletic Captains	*Below Average*	*Average*	*Above Average*	*Honor Group*
Football......	7	7	23	2
Basketball....	14	6	15	4
Baseball......	10	9	16	1
Track........	13	4	14	7
	44	26	68	14
Non-athletic leaders.......	28	22	69	39

HOW THE ATHLETIC LEADERS IN 47 COLLEGES STAND IN SCHOLARSHIP



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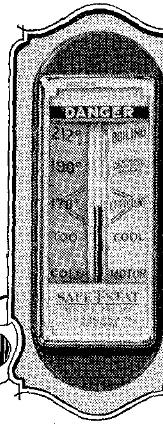

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university average is by no means a grade which can be obtained by a numbskull—in practically all of the institutions from which statistics were obtained the average was slightly above "C." In other words, in order to be an average student, one must have at least "C" in all subjects except one, and in that subject he must have a grade of "B" or better. The captains of football—the sport against which the greatest amount of criticism is directed because of the important place it has assumed in the collegiate world, and because a commercial stigma has been attached to it—have made even a better scholarship record than the athletic captains as a whole. Only seven of the thirty-eight football captains whose records were available fell below their college average. (See table of statistics for other averages).

The cynical reader of these facts will scoff at them with the remark, "Of course the athletes are making passing grades; they must in order to represent their institutions." But perhaps he can be silenced with the statement that of the 152 captains whose averages were obtained fourteen had scholarship standing which admitted them to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity—an honor which is often the unachieved goal of the "grind." Then again the cynic will remark that we have selected the captains of the teams as our index of the scholarship of athletes. Altho we admit there is a slight weakness in this part of our survey—necessitated by our hesitancy to ask too much work on the part of the college authorities who so kindly furnished the statistics to us—nevertheless, we can reply to the cynic that where the grades of the athletes as a group were voluntarily given we found that an average of 10 per cent. of the entire student bodies were listed in the honor group, whereas 14 per cent. of the members of the athletic teams were in the honor group.

His survey, says Mr. McCracken, gives yet another indication of the high scholarship standing of athletes. He explains:

> Participants in non-athletic activities, such as editors and managers of the college newspapers, debaters, dramatic and musical organization leaders, and managers of the athletic teams, are often conceded to be the intellectual leaders of the college or university. Their work—in most instances—requires mental activity and intellectual associations. Yet this group of non-athletic activity leaders show a record which is only slightly better than the record of the athletes: out of 158 non-athletic leaders twenty-eight had scholarship standing below the average of the institutions they represented; this against forty-four out of the 152 in the case of the athletes.
>
> Altho we have at hand no statistics to prove that the present high scholarship standing of athletes is any better than their standing in previous years, we believe that persons who have been close followers of the athletic activities of our colleges and universities will be almost unanimous in expressing the opinion that the facts here set forth indicate a decided advance in scholarship attainment by our athletes.
>
> What is the cause of this progress? Several reasons might be advanced, one of the most important being the fact that many of the colleges and universities which furnished information for this survey have adopted the "point system" for athletic participation; that is participation in a given sport counts so many points and

These Comfortable Shoes Save My Feet and Stockings

FIRST of all, a wearer of Cantilever Shoes is delighted with their easy, glove-like "feel." She notes with pleasure how gracefully they conform to the shape of the foot and their attractive appearance. When time discloses their other qualities, she becomes even more enthusiastic. She will tell you how they have made her feet healthier and springier, of wonderful all-day comfort, and splendid wearing qualities. Also of the increased life which has been added to her hosiery.

The Cantilever Shoe fits the foot in every position. It is flexible from toe to heel. The foot muscles have a chance to build strength through the normal exercise the shoe allows every time a step is taken. The snug-fitting, flexible arch of the Cantilever conforms with the arch of the foot as though it were part of it. This insures restful support without restricting foot action or circulation.

It is impeded circulation which makes feet puffy and uncomfortable in warm weather. Shoes that are stiff and heavy, or unnaturally shaped, do not permit free circulation.

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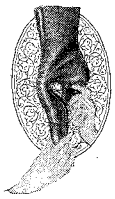
All Cantilever Shoes are reduced in price this season. Their fine quality remains unchanged. Considering their health-giving character, their long wear and their saving in hosiery, they would be cheap at much higher prices. At the reduced prices, Cantilevers offer every woman a genuine bargain. There is an interesting variety of modish strap pumps and several styles of trim oxfords to be seen at any of the stores listed below.

If none of these stores is near you, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 406 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a nearer Cantilever dealer.



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Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)
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Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)
Baltimore—325 North Charles St. (2nd floor)
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Berkeley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlestown, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—162 N. State St. (opp. Chicago Theatre)
Chicago—1050 Leland (near Broadway)
Chicago—835 E. 61st St., cor. Drexel Ave.
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Volk Bros. Co.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
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Jackson, Mich.—L. H. Field
Jacksonville, Fla.—24 Hogan St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
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New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
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Oklahoma City—Fezler's Boot Shop
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Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
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Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
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St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
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Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
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Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
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Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St., Cor. Union
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
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Yonkers—22 Main St.
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a limit is set on the number of points a student may carry in one year. Another very evident reason is that almost without exception colleges and universities now have sufficient applicants for admission to enable them to choose, to some degree, the students that are admitted. Perhaps, above all, there is an intellectual revival going on in the colleges; but we leave that to the college and university authorities who know; at any rate, it would not affect our statement that college athletes are holding their own in scholarship comparisons.

There is cause for high-school athletes to pause and reflect on the findings of this survey; the high-school athlete who is ambitious for college athletic honors should learn that part of the pathway to success in athletics is by way of books. There are two places to train—the athletic field and the library.

SPEED ON FOUR LEGS—THE RACING WHIPPET

FASHIONABLE society has taken up the whippet, and the whippet, by way of return, is said to be giving fashionable society a number of satisfactory thrills. The small dog, bred for speed, is a mixture of the greyhound and terrier types, and altho the speed of other swift-moving animals, such as deer and foxes, has never been actually measured, there is every reason to believe, announces a writer in the Dallas *News*, that the whippet is one of the fastest things on four legs. The fragile-looking dog can go nearly twice as fast as a man over a course an eighth of a mile long. The fastest time ever made by human legs over this distance is 20⅘ seconds. The whippet-racer covers the same ground in a little more than twelve seconds. As for other comparisons, says the writer:

> A running horse covers the same distance in 11½ seconds, beating the whippet only by about a second. And the horse will stand from sixty-five to seventy inches from the shoulder, while the little whippet measures only eighteen.
>
> It must be remembered, too, that the racing-whippet attains its maximum speed almost as soon as its lithe body is in action. There is none of the long time to "warm up" which nearly every other speeding animal or machine requires before reaching the fastest pace of which it is capable.
>
> If you were to race a trained whippet alongside a train as it thundered off at the start of its record-making 120-miles-an-hour run the dog would probably outdistance the locomotive for the first eighth of a mile. It takes a steam-engine much longer than an eighth of a mile to reach anything like its greatest speed, while the whippet is traveling as fast as it can almost from its first leap.
>
> In the same way the whippet might beat the fastest motor boat or automobile for the first few yards of a race, but it would be left behind as soon as they got to traveling at the rate of a mile in considerably less than a minute. It would not make such a creditable showing against the fastest airplane, which covers an eighth of a mile in

less than one-thirty-second of a second and takes a surprizingly short time to attain this maximum speed.

When a whippet is "slipt" for a race you can't see him for dust, and his four slender legs are all a blur. He is the despair of the news camera man.

Fragile as he appears, a shadowy piece of dog flesh, society gets at least a hundred miles of thrills out of one of his eighth-of-a-mile dashes.

The whippet is just a miniature race-horse, and the fashionable whippet tracks so much patronized by society duplicate the turf in a most delightful way with books on the races, trumpet calls to the post, and tender care of the little racers in their stables before the events.

Tracks where whippet races are held regularly are maintained at Miami, Atlantic City, and several other places, and the sport is becoming more and more popular.

In the usual whippet races the dogs are held by the skin at the back of the neck and at the root of the tail by a "slipper," who lets each one go at the signal of a pistol shot. Each dog's master runs ahead with a handkerchief or cloth across the winning line and almost as fast as they reach the other side the dogs are there, jumping for the handkerchiefs they have been taught to follow.

The most approved whippet race is run after a stuffed rabbit which is mounted on a wheel and propelled along in leaps and bounds by an electric motor. That is a whippet race de luxe, however.

Of course, there is much betting. That is part of the thrill. And the little dogs are treated with the same seriousness as race-horses—have their warming-up trot around the track and parade before the grandstand when the bugle sounds at post time.

Whippets always seem to share in the general excitement, just like race-horses, and seem to run for the love of the race rather than simply as a mechanical stunt to which they have been trained.

They have to be trained in puppyhood to run for the handkerchief, which takes the place of the live quarry of the hunting hound. After they have learned this trick they must be kept in training every day, so that their muscles will remain hard and in good trim.

During the winter an aristocratic little racing whippet is kept all drest up in a warm winter coat and "sweated," to keep down his weight. In summer he wears a lighter flannel coat.

There is no cruelty involved, says the writer, in the properly conducted whippet race, and it is never necessary to prod these speedy little fellows into action with whips or the stimulants sometimes administered to race-horses before they go on the track. The writer goes on, turning back to the beginning of the sport:

> A whippet-racer is a cross between a greyhound and a terrier, and, strangely enough, the now aristocratic sport of whippet racing began among the rough miners in the north of England.
>
> It was there that some others of our finest dogs were bred. The whippet was carefully evolved to provide exciting sport for the miners' holidays. He is a very fine piece of dog flesh, exactly like the aristocratic greyhound, except for the back, which is more arched at the loins, and the smaller size.
>
> The speed which has excited the jaded interest of society and which makes the tiny racer comparable to the fastest things we know is in the whippet's long legs, deep

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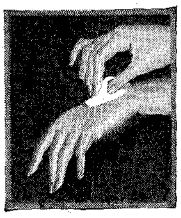

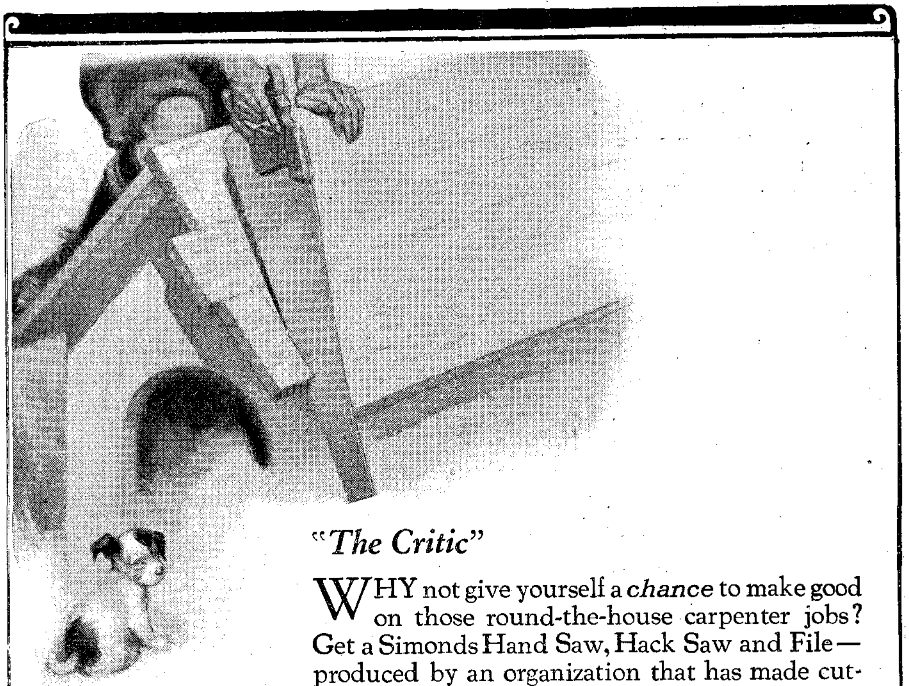

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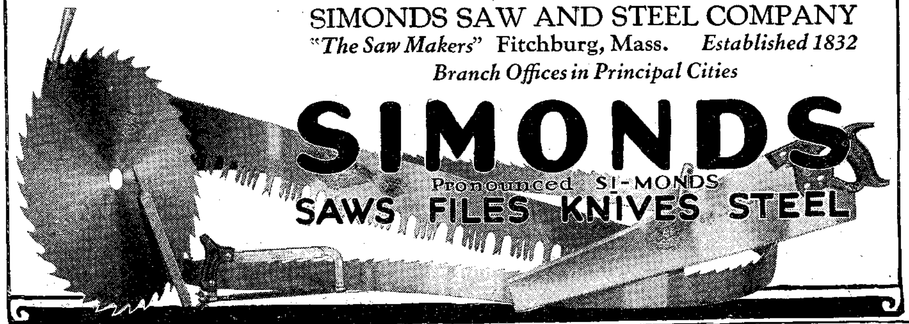

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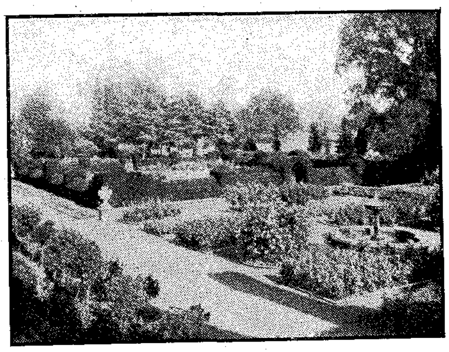

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In the four chapters (42 pages) on Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation, the distinguished author tells of the numerous opportunities the amateur gardener has for raising abundant crops of good vegetables. Which plants should and which should not have fresh fertilizer. Growing fruit trees in pots. How to prepare ground and how to plant.

Three important chapters are on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs and Garden Hedges; one on Propagation, one on Manures and Manuring, and a closing chapter on Plant Diseases and Pests, with pictures of pests and directions for getting rid of them.

In the 17-page index you can almost instantly put your finger on information on any phase of garden culture.

The book is thoroughly practical throughout and will give satisfaction to any one gardening anywhere in the temperate zone.

Medium 8vo. Cloth $6, net; $6.20 post-paid.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

chest, oblique muscular shoulders and broad, muscular thighs.

The symmetry of the aristocratic greyhound and the staying powers of the plain terrier have united in the whippet to make it one of the most exquisitely proportioned of creatures and one of the very speediest.

Yet these dogs, which are often of a shadowy blue and always as thin as a whip, look too fragile to ever reach the finishing-post.

Of course, keeping up with an automobile at average speed of say, twenty miles an hour, is a snap for the whippet, for he makes over twice that speed on the track. That does not mean the little dog could keep it up for much over 200 yards, but it shows how speedy he can be.

The good racing-whippet should always answer to certain requirements which account for his marvelous speed. Ordinary show whippets are somewhat different, not being so thin or muscular.

These are the important points in a racing-whippet:

Head—Long and lean with a flat top and wide space between the eyes.

Neck—Long and muscular. Elegantly arched and free from throatiness.

Shoulders—Oblique and muscular.

Chest—Deep and capacious.

Back—Broad and square. Rather long and arched over the loin, which is strong and powerful.

Forelegs—Rather long. Well set under the dog, and having a fair amount of bone.

Strong, broad hindquarters, stifles well bent, thighs broad and muscular, hocks well let down.

The racing-whippet's feet should be round, well spit up with strong soles, and he should have a long, tapering tail. He should never weigh more than sixteen to eighteen pounds, and must be kept down to that by constant training.

At the quarter of a mile track, which the Kennels Club at Hialeah Park, Miami, maintains especially for whippet races, the sport is a daily affair.

Just about the only difference in the races there and the usual horse-race is the absence of jockeys. Everything else is carried on in the regular turf style.

If you should happen upon one of these races for the first time, it would never occur to you that you were not at a horse-race. You would see women standing up in their boxes cheering excitedly, and the customary to-do about book-making going on inside the paddock.

There would be only one strange sound—the baying and yelping of the small dogs as they are held leashed and muzzled, waiting to be looked over by the judges before they are off for the starting-post.

As each dog is placed in his starting-box and the trumpets blow for the race to begin they dash out at a common gate making a great hullabaloo, and they are after the rabbit like greased lightning right away.

The rabbit is as fascinating as the extraordinary little racers. It is as lifelike as possible as it leaps along considerably in advance of the dogs, and its speed is regulated by a man sitting in a tower, who manages the electric motor attached. The whole secret of the delightful creature is a single track around the outside of the track on which it runs.

At the finish of the race the rabbit is supposed to disappear into a hole out of reach of the hounds, but it is said that one day it wasn't switched into the hole in time, and one of the dogs was mistakenly allowed to catch it. Bunny lost one of his funny stuffed legs before he could be rescued.

A race like this is so thrilling an affair to those who are betting on favorites that the local papers print daily "charts" of the races and index all the whippets by name. These charts are followed as eagerly for "dope" on the 3-to-2 favorite or the 2-to-1 choice as any accounts of horse-races were ever watched.

As in all real races, the program always ends in a steeplechase, that dangerous sport that the Prince of Wales revels in to the great anxiety of his subjects.

The dogs jump the hurdles just like the most carefully ridden horses.

Of course there is great excitement as the dogs reach each fence, running neck and neck for a jiffy and then one or two gaining as the first and second obstacles are passed. They jump straight into the air when they "take" a fence like phantom dogs, and sail down gracefully on the other side.

But you'd need slow-motion pictures to really see what a whippet's legs are doing in a race. All these thrills are over in twelve seconds, and the seven dogs that usually feature in a race are ready for the next thing on the card almost before you've caught your breath again.

U. S. SPRINTERS WHO WILL SURELY "BRING HOME THE BACON"

SPRINTERS of parts, and of particularly fast-moving parts, were among "the modern Jasons who sailed the other day," as Grantland Rice puts it, "for the golden fleece of Olympic fame." They are men with legs gifted, in Mr. Rice's opinion, "to keep Old Doc Time, the eternal father, ducking to stay in the ring." Some weeks ago, he recalls, the air was full of gossip as to whether Charlie Paddock or Loren Murchison would be the first to break the tape in the try-outs for the 100 and 200 meter dashes. They were put in a class by themselves. However, continues Mr. Rice, writing in the New York *Tribune:*

> In the final qualifying tests they found the flying feet of others just as swift—and a little swifter.
>
> Amid the stirring fanfare Jackson Scholz and Chester Bowman reported with Time at the end of a rope with Hussey, Leconey, Hill and Clarke barely a stride away.
>
> Scholz, Paddock, Bowman, Murchison, Hussey, Leconey, Hill and Clarke constitute the greatest sprinting squad ever gathered under one flag since Greece decided many centuries ago that athletic games were the foundation of national fiber.
>
> This Flying Squadron is unequaled in history for quality and quantity combined.
>
> Even under conditions that might have appalled the stoutest hearts, most of them were running in world's record time. And under these same depressing conditions Jackson Scholz, who earned his first fame in Missouri and brought it East, came back to break a world's record twice within two afternoons. His performance in the 200 meters over a damp track are achievements that will never be forgotten by those who saw the tremendous burst of speed he put on before breaking the tape.
>
> Charlie Paddock, by equaling his own

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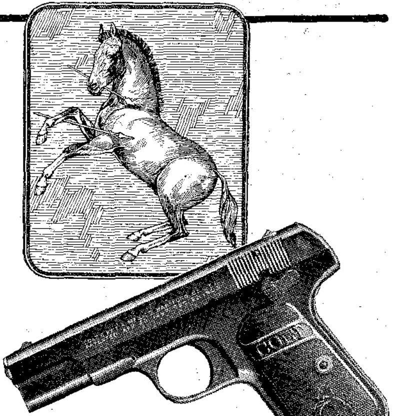

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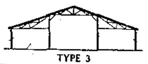

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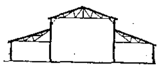

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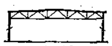
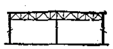
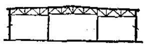


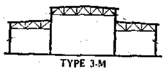
TYPE I
Widths—20-24-28-32-36-40-44-48-50-52'
56-60'
Lengths—Multiples of 2-0'



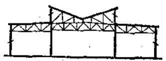
TYPE 2
Widths—40-48-56-60-64-80-100-120'
Lengths—Multiples of 2-0'



TYPE 3
Widths—64-68-72-80-84-88-90-96-106-116'
Lengths—Multiples of 2'-0'



TYPE 3-M
Widths—96-104-112-114-120-124-130-132-140'
150-160-170-180
Lengths—Multiples of 2-0'



TYPE 3 (WITH LANTERN)
Widths—64-68-72-80-84-88-90-96-106-116'
Lengths—Multiples of 2'-0'

Lanterns, if desired on Types I , 2 and 3

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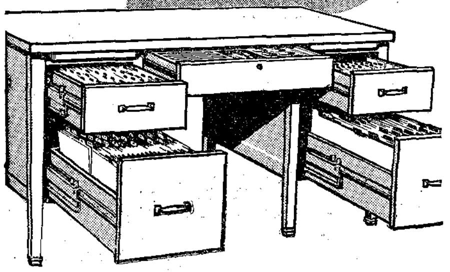

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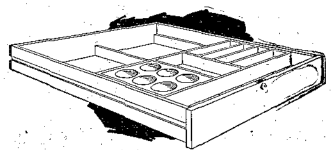

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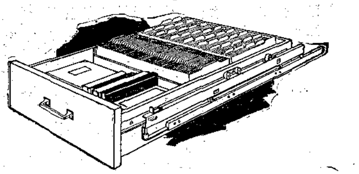
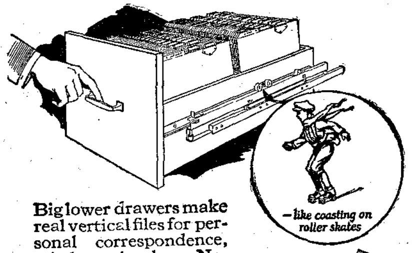


Roomy top drawers for card records or for books, stationery, cigars, and the 99 odds and ends one keeps in a desk.



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

record on two occasions, proved that he is still in top form. By running a dead heat with Scholz, not much more than an inch or so back of Bowman, he proved that he again will be a mighty factor in the Paris meet. But even Paddock will find that he needs all he has in stock to keep step with Scholz, the nonpareil of the track.

Young Frank Hussey gave a brilliant performance at every test. With growth and experience he has a chance to reign as the greatest of them all. He was a notch slow in getting away, but after the start there was no one who ran faster or who finished with greater speed and courage.

Loren Murchison hasn't been quite fit physically, due to a heavy cold, but rest and the sea trip should bring him around under the capable trainers who will look after the team's welfare.

The main strength of the American team will be in the following events:

100 meters—Scholz, Paddock, Bowman, Hussey, Murchison, etc.

200 meters—Scholz, Paddock, Leconey, Murchison, etc.

400 meters—Taylor, Fitch, Robertson, etc.

Broad jump—Hubbard and Gourdin.

High jump—Osborne, Brown and others.

Shot put—Houser, Hartranft and Hills.

Hammer throw—Tootell, McGrath and Merchant.

110-meter hurdles—Guthrie, Kinsey, Johnson and Anderson.

400-meter hurdles—Taylor, Brookins and Coulter.

Here are nine events that show great American strength, possibly more than enough to offset any lapse in the longer runs, where Finland is at its best with Nurmi and other stars.

The two performances of J. Coard Taylor in the 400 meters, and George Taylor, of Grinnell, in the 400-meter hurdles were almost as brilliant as the sprinting of Scholz. They were two magnificent contributions to the records of the track. Harold Fitch and Ray Robertson were less than two yards back of Coard Taylor in the 400 meters, and they will be formidable candidates.

Ralph Spearow, Lee Barnes, J. K. Brooker, and one or two others, were strong enough at the pole-vault to show that some rival will have to do inches better than thirteen feet to win. Lee Barnes, like Hussey, is a schoolboy, from Hollywood, California.

The roster of the team is nation-wide, with strength from California, the Middle West and the East. All intersectional rivalries are now over and forgotten, as it is the United States against the world.

Due largely to the energetic work of the Olympic fund committee, headed by Gustavus Kirby, New York not only met its $100,000 quota, but in addition went beyond the mark in a last rush by $60,000.

The nation, as a whole, has come through admirably, which means that American athletes can live and train in comfort. No one who saw the tremendous enthusiasm and courage they put into the final tests under the most trying conditions can begrudge them comfort abroad.

No matter how the points are counted it will be difficult for any nation to meet American strength in the sprints, hurdles and most of the field events.

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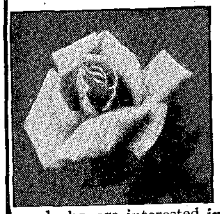

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WHAT TO DO EACH MONTH

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HAGEN AS "THE GREATEST COMPETITIVE GOLFER THAT EVER LIVED—BAR NONE"

THE British open golf champion, who happens to be Walter Hagen of America, is receiving even more than the customary number of laurels. Hagen is champion of Great Britain for the second time. He won by a seven-foot putt on the last hole. He reeled off the last nine holes in thirty-six strokes, where the par was thirty-eight. Under terrific nervous tension, he battled successfully with a high wind, which punished any shot a wee bit off the line. The British runner-up, E. R. Whitcombe, was only one stroke behind. Altogether, it was a strenuous finish to a hard-fought battle, thereby inspiring the sports writer of the New York *Times* to express opinion in this way:

> "Hagen Wins Again" are words that golf enthusiasts have read so many times within the last few years that they no longer cause any surprize. Indeed surprize only comes when Hagen fails to win which, as the records show, is not often. His most recent victory, that gained at Hoylake, where the British open championship was played, does not stamp him as the greatest competitive golfer of the present age. He has held that distinction for some time. It did, however, stamp him as the greatest competitive player that ever lived—bar none.
>
> Consider his record in the British open alone—an event that is still thought of as the great golf classic of the year, altho it can not hold its own with the American open any longer. Two years ago Hagen won it, thereby being the first of the American home-breds to break through. Last year he returned and fell short of repeating his victory by the margin of two strokes. One putt less and he would have tied Havers. This year he won it for the third time. In all three he had to fight off not only the stars of the British Isles but the American stars as well.
>
> The wonder of "the Hage's" (the name by which he is known among his fellow professionals) achievements in golf abroad —here too for that matter—lies not so much in the fact that he "does it" but in the way he "does it." In a championship such as the British and American open events there are perhaps several in the field who are Hagen's equals if not his superiors in shot-making. Where his superiority lies is in his heart, rather than in his arms. Hagen is never "down" in his luck. He plays to win and plays for all there is in him. He is at his best in tight situations —situations that cause others to throw up their hands in despair.
>
> Hagen's masterly play, his marvelous display of courage over those last nine holes, caused the British onlookers to forget that the cup was leaving for America, and they carried the American star shoulder-high in triumph off the field of battle. This was the same man that they had criticized the year before because of some derogatory remarks credited to him, justly or not, over the handclapping incident when he was bunkered at the home hole and thus lost his chance to tie Havers. It was a splendid tribute to Hagen and proved that the British are good enough sportsmen to lose cheerfully to a fighter of his caliber.

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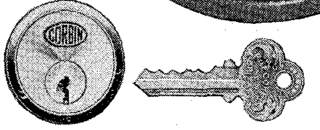

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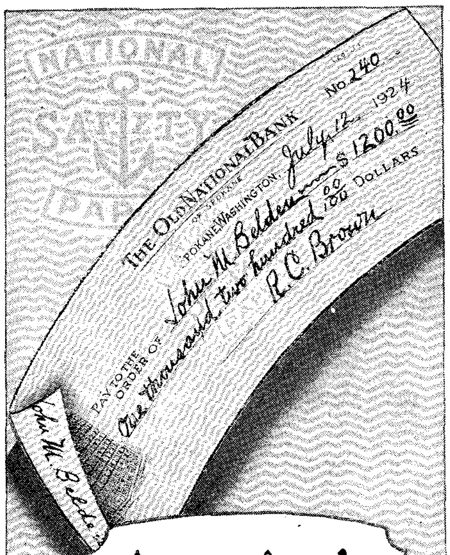
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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

GETTING ALONG WITHOUT THOSE APPROPRIATIONS

"OFFICIAL Washington is not shaking in its shoes over the death" of the $186,000,000 Second Deficiency Bill which the Senate failed to pass, altho some of the Departments will have to exercise considerable ingenuity in order to get along without the funds they expect, so we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*. These officials tho, started in the day after Congress closed to think how the situation is to be met. We are reminded that foremost among the appropriations proposed in the bill was $132,000,000 for the first year's expenses of the soldier bonus. Besides this $16,000,000 was set aside for refunding 25 per cent. to those persons who paid their 1924 taxes on 1923 incomes in a lump last March. Other items were $8,230,000 for coast guard enforcement of Prohibition, $4,250,000 for conveying the mails, and $3,850,000 for new hospitals for soldiers. In some cases, we are told, departments could go ahead and run at a loss, trusting to the Controller-General to approve warrants signed without express authorization of law. While the appropriations in the bill were all needed, "only a comparatively small part of them are actually imperative," and "it is probable that these will be made up by taking a little here and a little there of other moneys they have on hand." Of course, Congress will meet in December, and will then vote for money necessary. As far as the bonus is concerned—

> Of the $132,000,000 called for for the bonus, only about $6,000,000 is actually demanded at this time, because $100,000,000 of the remaining $126,000,000 is for the sinking-fund, and no part of the other $26,000,000 may be paid out until 1925.
>
> Under the new bonus law, the insurance certificates are issued after January 1, 1925, these being provided for through the $100,000,000 of the sinking-fund. The cash payments of $50 to those who served less than sixty days may not be made until March 1, 1925. Money for the heirs of veterans can not be handed to them before January 1, 1925.
>
> Thus the only part of the $132,000,000 necessary in 1924 is $6,000,000 for paying the 3,000 clerks who will make up the intricate and complex records. The War Department asked for $3,600,000 of this $6,000,000, the Navy Department for $450,000 and the Veterans' Bureau for $1,888,000.
>
> Officials said to-night there might be more than one way of solving this particular situation. The Veterans' Bureau has on hand appropriations which it could probably use for clerk hire, and the Navy and Army perhaps can do likewise, altho in the case of the military establishment the sum is large.

Then, "so far as the $16,000,000 refund to persons who paid their full tax on 1923 incomes on March 15 of this year is concerned, the Treasury was allowed $100,000,000 by Congress in April for refunds of taxes illegally collected. A part of this doubtless could be employed to reimburse those affected by the March payments." Of other appropriations, we are told that:

> The appropriation of $8,230,000 for enforcing Prohibition is another item that, while much desired, is not mandatory. This money was to be applied especially to the work of combating rum-running and would have paid the salaries of extra men, Congress having already furnished funds for new boats.
>
> The postal appropriation was supplementary to the great sums which this department receives annually; and there need be little fear that the $4,250,000 lost through the deficiency bill will not be made up in some fashion.

CITY DEBTS MOUNTING A BILLION A YEAR

OUR cities are increasing their debts so rapidly that new municipal securities are being issued now at the rate of about a billion dollars annually. This statement is found in a newspaper summary of a review of the city-debt situation appearing in the June *National Municipal Review*. The average per capita debt of all cities of 2,500 or more is $70.80, but the per capita debt ranges from $258.62 for Norfolk to $10.96 for Quincy, Illinois, omitting Washington, D. C., which has only a few old bond issues outstanding. The per capita indebtedness in general is said to be below that of thirteen principal Canadian cities, in which it ranges from $363.05 in Edmonton, Alberta, to $112.02 in Hamilton, Ontario. A year ago *The National Municipal Review* published figures covering thirty-two cities; this year they cover 200 cities. In connection with the tabulation, *The Review* makes this general comment:

> Exclusive of New York City, whose debt increased $49,293,000 during 1923, the average increase for the thirty-two cities was $1,450,000. Six of the thirty-two cities reported a reduction in their total debt. Municipal bonds are being issued in excess of a billion dollars annually, but maturities are not yet at that rate. As might be expected, the tendency of debt is to increase with the population.
>
> Detailed analysis of the figures discloses much of interest, such as the variation in number of political divisions of government reported, the growing practise of issuing serial bonds, the tendency toward pay-as-you-go financing, and so on. No information is attempted as to property assets offsetting the debt, the adequacy of sinking-funds, debt limits and margins, and bond issues authorized but not issued.

Springfield, Missouri

Space will not permit quotation of all the figures for the 200 cities under discussion, but as a sample, here is the table for the first two groups, ranked according to population, showing population, net bonded debt, and per capita debt:

GROUP I

Population 500,000 and Over

City	*Census 1920*	*Net total bonded debt*	*Per capita net bonded debt*
New York, N. Y......	5,620,048	$1,087,234,539	$193.46
Chicago, Ill...........	2,701,705	122,435,900	45.32
Philadelphia, Pa.......	1,823,779	201,758,832	110.63
Detroit, Mich.........	993,678	127,463,571	128.28
Cleveland, O..........	796,841	117,711,982	147.72
Boston, Mass.........	748,060	82,116,230	109.77
Baltimore, Md........	733,826	85,752,792	116.85
Pittsburgh, Pa........	588,343	55,953,442	95.10
Los Angeles, Calif.....	576,673	102,942.722	178.51
Buffalo, N. Y.........	506,775	51,445,937	101.51
San Francisco, Calif....	506 676	66,017,000	130.29

GROUP II

Population 300,000 to 500,000

City	*Census 1920*	*Net total bonded debt*	*Per capita net bonded debt*
Milwaukee, Wis.......	457,147	29,033,300	63.51
Washington, D. C.....	437,571	165,609	0.38
Newark, N. J.........	414,524	43,968,567	106.07
Cincinnati, O.........	401,247	76,010,504	189.43
New Orleans, La.......	387,219	37,728,216	97.44
Minneapolis, Minn.....	380,582	36,663,929	96.33
Kansas City, Mo......	324,410	16,106,034	49.65
Seattle, Wash.........	315,312	55,493,442	176.00

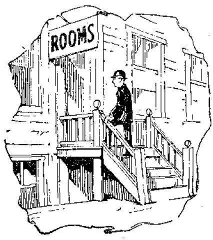
These figures may be compared with those for the following group of Canadian cities:

CANADA

City	*Dominion Census 1921*	*Net total bonded debt*	*Per capita net bonded debt*
Montreal, Que........	618,506	$140,417,550	$227.02
Toronto, Ont.........	521,893	121,166,397	232.16
Winnipeg, Man.......	179,084	29,510,609	164.78
Vancouver, B. C.......	117,217	20,084,611	171.34
Hamilton, Ont..	114,151	12,787,835	112.02
Ottawa, Ont.....	107,843	15,967,033	148.06
Quebec, Que.........	95,193	19,025,381	199.86
Edmonton, Alb........	58,821	21,355,275	363.05
Halifax, N. S.........	58,372	8,894,934	152.38
St. John, N. B........	47,166	5,534,144	144.17
Victoria, B. C.........	38,727	8,510,953	219.61

Some of our cities, notably New York, San Francisco and Boston, are responsible for county and city debt. In some cities, school debts are separate. There is a general tendency, we read in *The National Municipal Review*, in favor of serial instead of term bonds.

It is noted that the large municipal debt of some cities is accounted for by street railways. Boston, for instance, owns its rapid transit system. Seattle has issued water and light and power bonds in addition to street railway bonds. Richmond reports gas works bonds totaling more than $3,000,000. "In the Canadian cities, Toronto reports utility bonds for water works, hydro-electric, street railways, housing, abattoir, exhibition buildings and live-stock arena. Edmonton reports a waterworks, electric plant, street railway and telephone system." Cincinnati has an interest in a steam-railway which is said to own property "adequate as security for its entire debt." Louisville is said to be similarly fortunate in owning "the capital stock of the Louisville Water Company, which is reported to be adequate to retire the city debt."



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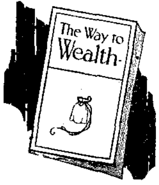

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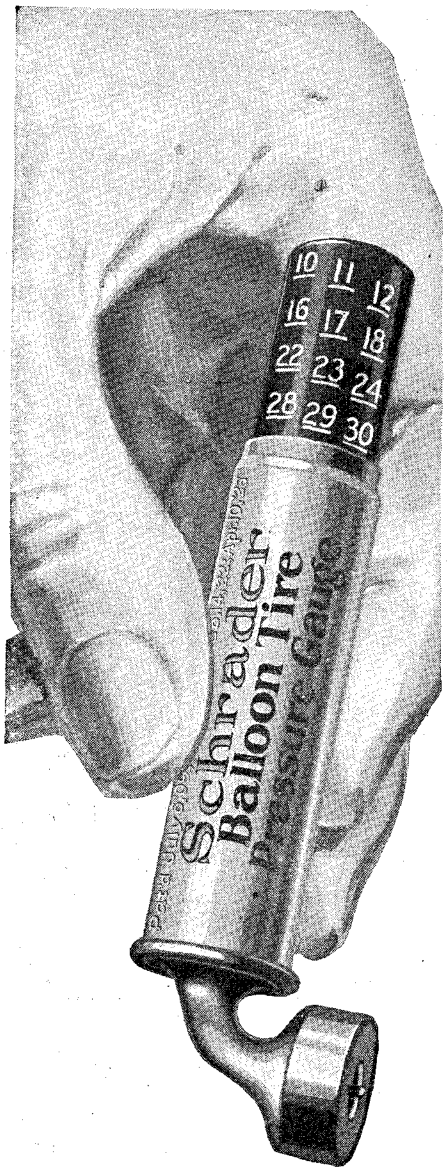

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

POLAND'S NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM

NEW currencies are quite the thing in Europe. We have the rentenmark in Germany and the chervonetz in Russia. And now Poland has completed its shift from the Polish mark to what is called the zloty. Actual metal zlotys will be in circulation in the fall, and after May 1, 1925, the old Polish marks will cease to have any value. The gold zlotys "weighing 4.97818 grains and of a fineness of 900" are much like the gold franc, we read on the financial page of the New York *Sun*, and the silver coins have a fineness of 750. There had been some discussion, we are reminded, of following Belgium's example and using nickel coins instead of silver. The new Polish coins, according to *The Sun*, are to be minted partly abroad and partly in Warsaw. In the Geneva correspondence of the New York *Evening Post* we find a detailed discussion of the financial and currency changes in Poland. The Polish mark, it seems, dates back to 1915 when it was put in circulation by the National Loan Office founded by the German and Austrian Armies occupying Poland. "When the Armies retreated there was a large amount of this new currency in circulation and it was acknowledged as a temporary medium of exchange by the newly created nation." Beginning in 1919 each note bore the official announcement that it was only a temporary issue. At the same time it was decided that the future currency would be the zloty and notes were printed but kept out of circulation until this year. The new Polish Government, we read further, by means of a capital levy, fixt not in marks but in dollars, was able to accumulate "enough foreign currency to cover the old circulation in the proportion of one zloty to 1,800,000 Polish marks."

The new Polish bank of issue is independent of the State, and its capital of 100,000,000 gold francs was subscribed chiefly by manufacturers and big landed proprietors, "who had a certain income in dollars by selling small pieces of land to peasants. The latter get their dollars from the remittances of relatives who have emigrated to the United States." This new "Bank Polski," as it is called, must exchange all Polish banknotes payable in the old marks for the zloty notes. Two-thirds of the bank's capital has already been paid in, and the remainder will be due at the end of June.

Until the end of this month "every debtor has the right to make payment in either the mark or the zloty in the ratio fixt by Parliamentary decree. After that date the old marks cease to be a legal tender, and after May 1, 1925, they will cease to have value."

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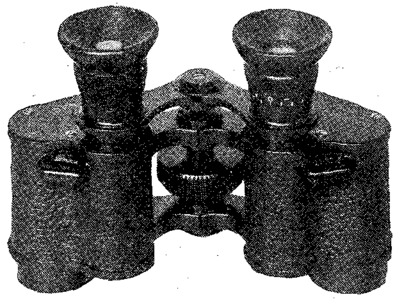

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 25.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies vote a resolution of confidence in the Government after Premier Mussolini states that certain excesses of his followers make it absolutely necessary to enforce the firmest discipline.

The American round-the-world flyers fly from Rangoon, India, to Akyab, on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. Major A. Stewart MacLaren, the British aviator, who is attempting a round-the-world flight, also reaches Akyab from Rangoon.

June 26.—The American round-the-world flyers, completing the third division of the six divisions into which their flight was originally divided, reach Calcutta from Akyab.

The British Government will not consent to the setting up of an Irish republic, says J. M. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons.

The Italian Senate gives a vote of confidence to Premier Mussolini, 225 to 21.

June 27.—Premier Herriot instructs General Degoutte, commanding the Franco-Belgian forces, to permit the return to the Ruhr of all Germans expelled since the beginning of the occupation, except those expelled for serious non-political crimes. It is estimated that the order will permit the return of about 210,000 people.

Walter Hagen, of the United States, wins the British open golf championship with a total score of 301, one better than that made by E. R. Whitcombe, his nearest competitor.

June 28.—On the motion of a Belgian member, supported by a French member, Germany is admitted to membership in the International Chamber of Commerce, in session at Paris.

June 29.—Premier Mussolini accepts the resignations of his Cabinet, submitted in order that the Premier may reorganize it.

June 30.—Germany accepts the Allied demand for an inquiry into German military conditions, the note declaring that the German people repudiate even the mere idea of war, and that certain political organizations have been thoroughly disarmed. September 30 is specified as the time limit in which the inquiry must be completed.

Premier Mussolini places four new men in his Cabinet, all of whom are said to be pro-Fascista.

DOMESTIC

June 25.—President Coolidge directs Ambassador Frank B. Kellogg to attend the London conference of the Allied Premiers to arrange for applying the Dawes reparations settlement, saying: "It is the desire of the Administration that the Dawes plan should be put into effect as speedily as possible.

The Federal Government files suit in the United States Court in Chicago against fifty oil companies, charging them with violations of the Sherman anti-trust law in combining to control the production of gasoline.

Forty thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in New York strike as a protest against wage-reduction.

June 26.—Cyrus E. Woods, Ambassador to Japan, formally presents his resignation

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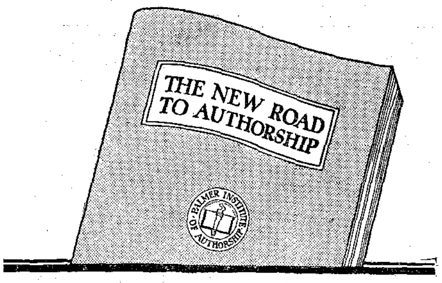

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

to President Coolidge, and it is accepted with an expression of appreciation for his services.

Secretary of State Hughes announces that a minister plenipotentiary from the Irish Free State will be welcomed.

June 27.—The United States Government accedes to the request of the British Government that the American Ambassador represent the interests of Great Britain in Mexico, following the enforced withdrawal of Herbert C. Cummins, the British agent in Mexico City.

The petition of Maj. Joseph Wheless to stop payment of the soldier bonus on the ground that the act is unconstitutional is dismissed by Judge Wendell P. Stafford in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Decision on a similar petition presented by Benjamin Catchings, another New York lawyer, is postponed for the hearing of briefs.

June 28.—The Democratic National Convention adopts its party platform.

Ninety-eight people are known to have been killed and several hundred injured by a tornado at Lorain, Sandusky, and other Ohio cities.

June 30.—Four indictments charging them with felony in connection with the leasing of naval oil reserves in Wyoming and California are returned in the District of Columbia Supreme Court against Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior; Harry F. Sinclair; Edward L. Doheny and E. L. Doheny, Jr.

Saying It With Chinese.—

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Qualified Invitation.—Walter was going to have a birthday party and his mother insisted on his inviting, among others, a neighbor's boy with whom he had quarrelled. He finally promised he would do so, but on the day of the party the neighbor's boy failed to show up. Walter's mother became suspicious. "Did you invite Charlie?" she asked. "Of course I did, mother." "And did he say he would come?" "No," explained Walter. "I invited him to come, but I dared him to."—*Boston Transcript.*

Golf Books.—CANVASSER—"Does your husband play golf?"

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. D.L., Jr.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Which is correct, for the conveyor of real estate, *seller* or *sellor?*"

While *conveyer* is sometimes spelled *conveyor*, *seller* has only one spelling.

"W. J. S.," Skamokawa, Wash.—"I have been told that there are only four words ending with 'dous' in the English language. So far I can only recall three—*tremendous*, *stupendous*, and *hazardous*. Can you help me with the fourth one?"

Some of the words ending in the suffix *-ous* when it is preceded by a *d* are as follows:—*hazardous*, *horrendous*, *hybridous*, *multifidous*, *nodous*, *olidous*, *pteropodous*, *stupendous*, *tardigradous*, and *tremendous*. See Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary" for a comprehensive list of words ending in *-ous*.

"P. F.," Albany, N. Y.—(1) The expression "Over the top" originated during the World War to designate the movement of troops out of a first-line trench into the open, as in an advance attack. We have no printed evidence of who first used it.

(2) "No Man's Land" is explained in *Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases* as: "The strip of land between opposing first-line trenches in war: in older usage, waste ground or a barren stretch between two kingdoms or provinces. The phrase occurs in the Chronicles of Edward I and Edward II (Rolls I, 291 : 1320)." It was used also by Daniel de Foe in "Robinson Crusoe," ch. ii.

"D. M. C.," New York City.—"(1) Which country first proposed the eight-hour day as the ideal working day? (2) Where, at present, is the reputed stone or pillow on which Jacob rested his head when he had the vision of a ladder reaching into heaven?"

(1) The eight-hour day as the ideal working day was proposed in England as early as 1833. A trade-union congress at Birmingham demanded in 1869 that the eight-hour day should be adopted throughout the United Kingdom. In 1866 the National Labor Union of the United States demanded it. (See Dodd, Mead's *New International Encyclopedia* (1924 edition), vol. 7, p. 553).

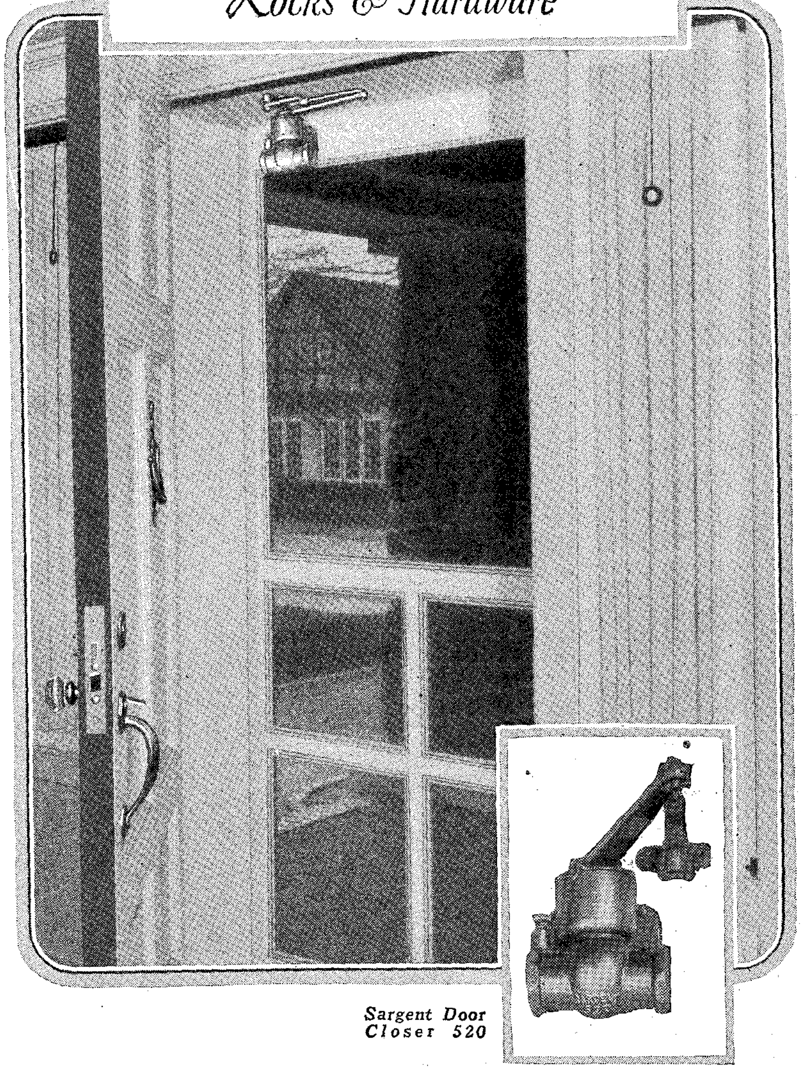
(2) *Jacob's Stone*, or *Jacob's Pillow* is the *Stone of Scone*, said to have served Jacob as a pillow when he had the vision of the ladder reaching into heaven. The stone is now preserved in the coronation chair of England. (*New Int. Encyc.*, vol. 12, p. 529.) Further information is given on page 105 of volume 6 as follows: ". . . Beneath [the seat rests the famous Lia Fail, the Stone of Destiny, on which Scottish kings were crowned. The stone is said to be the one used by Jacob as a pillow and to have been taken to Tara in Ireland in the fifth century B. C., whence it was brought to Scotland and removed to England by Edward I." According to other accounts it was brought to Ireland from Palestine by Milesians. See Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary*, p. 1426.

"C. N. A.," Quincy, Ill.—"Are the following expressions grammatically correct? (*a*) 'May I not express, etc.'; (*b*) 'May we not have the privilege, etc.'"

The examples you quote are grammatically correct. "May I not" is an instance of what Fernald, in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," calls a "negative interrogative" where "the subject follows the first auxiliary, and the negative follows the subject."

Of this form of interrogative, which occurs repeatedly in the Bible (King James Version) and is thoroughly established in the language, Goold Brown ("Gram. of Eng. Grammars," pp. 390, 391) says: "A verb is conjugated *interrogatively and negatively*, in the indicative and potential moods, by placing the nominative and the adverb *not* after the verb, or after the first auxiliary," but he adds, "in negative questions, the adverb *not* is sometimes placed *before* the nominative and sometimes *after* it." He gives among the examples in use: "May *we not* love, say, see," etc. "Spake *I not* to thy messengers?" occurs in the Book of Numbers, ch. xxiv: 123, and "Have *they not* heard," in Romans x: 18.

Woodrow Wilson, most precise in the use of our language, made very frequent use of this form of construction, and it may be found in his addresses or in his messages to Congress.



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Sure Remedy.—Customer—"Can you tell me what I can do to avoid falling hair?"

Manicurist—"Jump out of the way."—*London Mail.*

Keeping Polly Pure.—"Mary—Mary! . . . Come quickly and take the parrot away—the master's lost his collar-stud."—*Birmingham (Eng.) Gazette and Express.*

In the Whirl.—A French woman recently looped the loop 212 times in just over an hour. It is wonderful what some women will do to move in high circles.—*The Humorist (London).*

Pretty Good.—He—"How is that back tire on your side, Eunice?"

She (looking over the side of the car)—"Oh, it's all right. It's flat on the bottom, but it's round on the top."—*London Answers.*

Quaint Russian Custom.—Bright Boy—"In Siberia they don't hang a man with a wooden leg."

Innocent Boy—"Why not?"

Bright Boy—"They use a rope."—*The Continent (Chicago).*

Science is Wonderful.—It is declared that it will shortly be possible to connect a telephone subscriber in London with any one in New York. Perhaps, when that is done, they will see about connecting telephone subscribers in London with any one in London.—*The Humorist (London).*

On Her Way.—They were on their honeymoon trip in the mountains, and the bride's mother had insisted on accompanying the otherwise happy couple. Suddenly the groom let out a yell.

"Phyllis! Phyllis!" he shouted. "Your mother has fallen over a cliff!"

"Heavens!" screamed the young woman. "Is she badly hurt?"

"Not yet! She hasn't stopt!"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Good Job.—With a view to guiding the cook to selection of a quieter summer hat than she had worn the previous season, Mrs. Smith spoke of some violets she had seen in a milliner's window.

"They're almost exactly like those in our garden, Mary," she said. "You've seen those often."

"Indeed I have, mum," returned Mary. "I was after waterin' them this very mornin'. Ain't it wonderful, mum, how natural the Lord can make them?"—*The Continent (Chicago).*

Chance for Information.—Paul du Chaillu, the one-time African explorer, performed a good Samaritan act one night in assisting along the street an intoxicated stranger. The man told him where his home was, and after considerable difficulty Du Chaillu got him to his door. The bibulous one was grateful, and wanted to know his helper's name. As the explorer did not particularly care to give his name in full, he merely replied that it was Paul.

"So it'sh-hic-Paul, ish it?" hiccuped the man, and then, after some moments of apparent thought, inquired solicitously:

"Shay, ol' man, did y'ever git any-hic-ansher to those lo-ong lettersh y'wrote to th' Ephesians?"—*Argonaut.*

Sure Sign.—"Ma, has Pa been to the races?"

"Yes. How do you know?"

"Well, my money-box won't rattle!"—*The Humorist (London).*

The Passing Sheik.—Milliner (eager to sell hat)—"Oh, madame, so chic!"

Mrs. Noorich—"Sheik, huh? Take it away. I don't want none of last year's stuff."—*American Legion Weekly.*

The Drawback.—"Dishere radio," said Uncle Eben, "brings in de speeches fine, but it ain't no company whatever when it comes time foh de candidate to shake hands an' kiss de chillun."—*Washington Star.*

Good Substitutes.—George—"Of course, being back in London, I miss the cows and sheep and pigs and things."

Ethel—"Ah, yes, but we still have each other, darling."—*The Humorist (London).*

Helpless.—"Ah, the Americans are a funny lot. Once in the train an American got in and put his feet on my lap!"

"What did you do?"

"What could I? I don't know a word of American!"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Polite Under Temptation.—Aunt—"And were you a very good little girl at church this morning, Sallie?"

Sallie—"Oh, yes, Aunty. A man offered me a big plate full of money, and I said 'No, thank you.'"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

All on Business.—A man slipt on a banana-peel and executed a very funny fall, not being hurt, as it turned out, but having his dignity somewhat ruffled. When he recovered a moment later a friend was holding his hat and a number of people had formed a circle.

"What do these idlers want?" he snarled.

"They are not idlers," explained his friend soothingly. "Here's a doctor who wants to look you over, a lawyer ready to bring suit for you, and producer of comic films who would like to sign you up."—*Seacoast News.*

Both Missing.—The Rev. Guy E. Shipler, editor of *The Churchman,* told at a dinner in New York a number of church anecdotes.

"Late one Saturday night," Dr. Shipler said, "a young divine received a wire from his bishop ordering him to preach the next morning at a certain church. This church was unknown to the young man. Nevertheless he prepared his sermon, took the train, arrived and preached duly.

"He preached from the text, 'Without money and without price,' and, to his astonishment and annoyance, every time he quoted this text—and of course he had to quote it pretty frequently in the sermon's course—the entire congregation shook with suppress laughter.

"Well, after the exercises were over the young divine asked one of the vestrymen the meaning of all that unseemly mirth.

"The vestryman gave a loud guffaw and said:

"'Our own minister—the one whos pulpit you are supplying—is named Price and he absconded yesterday with a larg sum of money.'"—*Pittsburgh Sun.*